# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4099. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENT

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS
MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aiseptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter here at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 28th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

# THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

## Gen. Gillem Drives the Rebels to Bristol.

## The Reported Evacuation of Johnsonville Denied.

## Results of the Election---Overwhelming Majorities for Lincoln.

## SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MOTION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Since my last, East Tennessee advices have been received of a highly interesting nature. Gen. GILLEM has utterly routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The East Tennessee loyalists receive greenbacks for everything taken by our army.

All the published reports concerning the destruction of Government property on land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, and involves immense loss.

The election in East Tennessee is unanimous for LINCOLN. Hon. THOMAS NELSON comes out square for the Administration. The election in this city is nearly two thousand for LINCOLN. McCLELLAN receives 27 votes. Several Tennessee regiments from this county gave a unanimous vote for LINCOLN. Two New-York City regiments voted the Union ticket unanimously. Soldiers from other States voted on an average about eighteen for LINCOLN to one for McCLELLAN.

The following is the vote of the Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta:

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Lincoln.........1,273 | McClellan.........389

OHIO TROOPS.

Lincoln.........910 | McClellan.........236

Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

HOOD's exact whereabouts are known by the authorities. The Federal movements will be developed at the proper time, the anticipated success of which will electrify the nation.

A furious storm has raged here during the last eight days. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are tremendously high.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN,

### GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

**Everything most Favorable for Our Arms.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN's army is highly important, and most favorable, but as yet is contraband.

Everything is most favorable for our arms.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

**The Fight at Newtonia.**

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Dispatches to headquarters confirm the fight with PRICE at Newtonia on the 28th ult. The rebel loss was 450 killed and wounded, and 50 wagons were destroyed.

The rebels were again overtaken at Fayetteville, Ark., and a skirmish had with their flank. They are supposed to have crossed the Arkansas River before this, unless Gen. STEELE has intercepted them.

### FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

**Result of the Election—Heavy Majorities for Lincoln.**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns of the voting in this army have nearly all been ascertained.

The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3,780 for LINCOLN.

The Western regiments also give similar majorities for LINCOLN.

The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburgh is put down at 18,000, the majority for LINCOLN being 6,600.

Several Pennsylvania State agents were yesterday placed under arrest, on account of their having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

Quiet still prevails along the lines.

There was some little artillery firing on Wednesday evening, near the Appomattox.

The following order has been issued from these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1864.

*First*—The Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of Oct. 27, 1864, on Hatchers Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his General Order No. 37, of Sept. 23, 1864.

*Second*—It having been reported to the Major-General Commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments; they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz: the Ninth New-Hampshire Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One Hundred Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of
Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

W. D. McGREGOR.

**Reports from Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamboat *Thomas Colyer* started yesterday from City Point for Washington as the mailboat, for which she has been chartered by the Government.

On Wednesday night, as the train was on its way from City Point to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the rebels, but the shot fell short, and therefore did no damage.

**Gen. A. J. Smith's Command, Etc.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

A portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH's command has arrived at Paducah.

It is reported that Gen. MEREDITH will be assigned to the command of Kentucky.

**The Africa at Boston.**

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 4 P. M. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train, due at New-York at daylight to-morrow

# FROM MISSOURI.

**Authentic Account of the Cavalry Operations of Major-Gen. Pleasanton Against Price, in Missouri.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

With the exception of the damage inflicted on PRICE at Pilot Knob, he got along swimmingly until he was overtaken by PLEASONTON, on the 22d of September, on the other side of the Little Blue River, and it is the intention here to speak of the operations of the latter in detail. PLEASONTON started from Sedalia on the 17th at the head of 8,000 effective cavalry, with eight three inch Rodman guns. PRICE had 20,000 men and eighteen guns, one of which was a twenty-four-pound howitzer, and the rest rifled sixes and twelves. PRICE had started from Boonville, and PLEASONTON started from Sedalia on the 17th of September, marching incessantly day and night, until he reached the Big Blue River, on the morning of the 22d. He found the bridge over the stream burned and the enemy's rear-guard covering his retreat with three pieces of artillery. SANBORN's and McNEIL's brigades were ordered forward, a temporary bridge having been constructed, and they commenced fighting the rear guard. The job bade fair to be difficult, owing to the strength of the enemy's position, but the charge was led by the Thirteenth Missouri Veterans, and with a slight loss on our side two of the guns were captured and turned on the rebels. Several prisoners were taken at the same time, and the enemy was driven through Independence, where he left his wounded, and several dead are buried. He was pursued to Westport where the brigades of BROWN and WINSLOW coming up were ordered forward to keep up the pursuit. WINSLOW engaged the enemy all night and prevented him taking a moment's rest, fighting over fully six miles to the Big Blue, where PRICE made a stand. BROWN was ordered to attack at daylight on the 23d, which he either neglected or failed to do, and was promptly relieved by PLEASONTON, and his command turned over to Col. PHILLIPS, his senior Colonel, who immediately joined WINSLOW at the front and engaged the enemy. It may be said here that BROWN is notoriously inefficient, and semi-disloyal, and that his removal upon any legitimate grounds is considered fortunate for the cause of the Government.

The engagement lasted five hours and took place at Barry's Ford, on the Big Blue. PRICE had two divisions in the battle, but they were driven and obliged to retreat over the Harrisonville road, running southeast. In the meantime SHELBY with his division was driving CURTIS out of Westport toward Kansas City. PLEASONTON's movement, therefore, caused him to strike SHELBY on the right flank, and compelled him to take the Fort Scott road, vigorously pursued by PLEASANTON, who made his headquarters at New Santa Fe that night.

At daybreak on the 24th, CURTIS' advance under BLUNT marched out as far as Westport, and made fifty-one miles that day on the Fort Scott road, when finding PRICE's army only twelve miles in advance, he requested PLEASONTON to take the advance with his command, which the latter did, and struck the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 25th. PLEASONTON attacked the enemy with vigor, opening directly on his camp with all his artillery. The morning was foggy, but PLEASONTON knew exactly where to throw his shell, and the effect was instantaneous and highly gratifying. The enemy stampeded and fled hither and thither in the wildest confusion, leaving their entire camp, one gun, twenty wagons loaded with plunder, three hundred sheep, a hundred head of cattle and several stand of arms, revolvers and holster pistols. The road was strewn with plunder of every description, which the rebels had caught up in the hurry of flight, but were forced to throw away again. They also burned three hundred wagons, rather than see them fall into PLEASONTON's hands. The sheep and cattle were taken afterwards to Warrensburgh, and distributed among the troops who were in need of rations of fresh meat. The enemy obstructed the road by felling trees, which delayed the pursuit, but the way was cleared as speedily as possible, and the advance sounded. A running fight was then kept up for five miles on the Fort Scott road, until the enemy was so closely pressed that he was compelled to give battle on Mine Creek, a tributary of the Osage. He threw the divisions of MARMADUKE and FAGIN in strong position on the creek, and placed eight guns in battery. PLEASONTON's advance at that time consisted of two brigades only, without artillery, but seeing the advantage of time to the enemy, and the enthusiasm of his men, he directed the attack to be made, notwithstanding the heavy fire and superior numbers of the enemy. The fight was very severe, and lasted for an hour, but the enemy gave way under the admirable spirit of the attack, and fled, leaving his guns, 1,000 prisoners, including Maj.-Gen. MARMADUKE, Brig.-Gen. CABELL and six Colonels, together with 1,500 stand of arms, in PLEASONTON's hands. The pursuit was continued again and the enemy overtaken for the last time on the Marias Des Cygnes. A sharp, brief battle ensued, when the rebels were again routed, and compelled to burn over two hundred of his wagons and blow up all his artillery ammunition. By this time PLEASONTON's horses and men became greatly exhausted, but the pursuit was continued, and resulted in still further loss to the enemy. The only troops engaged in these battles were PLEASONTON's division, for CURTIS had not yet got up to take part in either. PLEASONTON had marched and fought four days and nights, had marched ninety-five miles the last two days, fighting thirty-two miles of the way, and was completely exhausted by the terrible strain upon his animals and men. The men dropped down in their tracks, and if the enemy had had a particle of pluck he could have turned upon his pursuers and eaten them up, but his prestige was gone, if he ever had any, and the spirit and vigor of PLEASONTON's command was such as to inspire the rebels with a fear which lent speed to their flight.

THE RESULT.

PLEASONTON lost between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebels lost 2,000 prisoners, over 500 killed, and 1,000 or more wounded. They lost all their artillery, besides nearly all their transportation and the plunder gathered since they entered the State. At the Big Blue PLEASONTON opened on them an artillery fire of double-shotted canister, with six guns at 500 yards distance. One hundred and fifty dead were buried, the result of that battle.

This brief campaign of PLEASONTON's has stamped him as one of the best cavalry officers of the day. He pursued, attacked and fought three battles with a vastly superior army, as the figures, which are reliable, will show, and the compelled PRICE to fly for his life from the State, after making a detour commencing in the southeastern corner, and passing along upward until he struck the Missouri River, which he kept on his right until he reached the northeastern border, along which he passed downward until he went out at the southwestern corner, worse by all odds than he came.

Nothing could have been more fortunate for Missouri at this time than PRICE's invasion. It has purged the State of the more active rebels, who, since his column entered it, joined their fortunes to his, and went with him. Many of them are trying now to return; but the loyal men will take good care that they do not, and, best of all, that the ballot-box will not be polluted by their traitorous votes.

The election takes place to-day, and the disappointment will be great if FLETCHER is not elected Governor, and Mr. LINCOLN reëlected to the office he has filled with uniform fitness and ability.

B.

**From St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The rebel Major WOLF, ordered to be shot to-day, in retaliation for the murder of Major WILSON, was yesterday respited fourteen days by Gen. ROSECRANS. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the President directing the suspension of the execution of Major WOLF until further orders.

**An Exploded Report.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

A gentleman in this city pronounces the attack on Morganzia, Louisiana, and the capture of 1,900 prisoners, as reported by the New-York *World's* correspondent, as false. He was at Morganzia, Louisiana, four days after the capture is said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it, and the steamer from New-Orleans as late as the 1st inst. brings no such report.

# FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

**Election Day--Picket Firing--Reviews--The Weather--More About the Late Elections.**

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The election passed off in the Pennsylvania regiments yesterday very quietly. Indeed, so far as I have heard there was no excitement anywhere. As to the general result—while all are anxious to hear it—still there is a general belief that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected by an overwhelming vote. While there is no anxiety felt among Union men as to the general result, much concern is expressed for the State of New York. Every truly loyal man here feels that the Governor of that State, during the last two years, has occupied a false position, and they will not feel content until it is rendered certain that Mr. FENTON is elected. It is to be hoped that they may not be disappointed.

There is a current rumor that the rebel cavalry is in motion, and this town has had one of its spasmodic excitements. But no enemy has yet appeared. At the front reviews have been in vogue for several days past, the troops making a highly satisfactory appearance. Two nights ago the enemy put on a few airs; and it was thought by some that our lines were to be attacked. Nothing occurred but picket firing. The army is in readiness to meet any force that may venture to attack.

We are having a spell of sweating weather; the very ground perspires, and the air is densely packed with vapor the twenty-four hours round. The traveling is anything but good.

I endeavored yesterday to ascertain for a certainty the names of the men hung by MOSBY's order, on Monday morning, near Berryville, but with only partial success. Three only of the seven sentenced were hanged. The other four were;

Corp. JAMES BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry. He was shot through the head and shoulder, and left for dead, but will recover.

L. H. HEFNAGLE, One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, escaped with a wound in his elbow. He will probably lose his arm.

CHARLES E. MARVIN, Corporal and Acting Commissary Sergeant, Second New-York Cavalry. The pistol aimed at him missed fire. He knocked his would-be executioner down and escaped by climbing a tree.

GEORGE H. SOWLE, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, escaped by concealing himself in a hole in the ground within ten feet of the place of execution, and by subsequently running and climbing a tree.

A Lieutenant of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery and Private DODGE, of the First Vermont Cavalry, each drew the fatal lot, but Corporals MARVIN and BENNETT, of the Second New-York Cavalry, were hung in their place.

Two infantrymen and one trooper were hanged on one limb. Their bodies were buried yesterday, and their effects brought in—but there was nothing about them to positively identify them. On one body was found a pocket Bible in which was written, "GEORGE W. PROWDY, Company L, Fifth Michigan Cavalry." He is missing. In my last letter I stated this man's name as FRANK HOOKER, of the same regiment, but it is now believed he drew a blank. SOWLE is certain that one of the other men hanged belonged to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and *thinks* the other man belonged to the Fourth West Virginia Infantry.

The executioners consisted of four officers and three privates, all belonging to MOSBY's command. The names of the officers engaged in this affair are: Lieuts. SMITH, HASTE, SHARPE, and a Major whose name I have not been able to ascertain.

They executed their commission by putting one end of an inch rope about the necks of the culprits and raising one at a time in their arms, fastened the other end of the rope to the limb of a tree. All were hung on one limb, and so near the ground that after death their toes touched the ground. A species of refined cruelty not often practiced by people claiming to be civilized. No wonder the others begged to be shot!

One of MOSBY's officers boasted of shooting a forage-master and a negro on the pike, near Newtown, on Friday last. He said that he fired at the forage-master nine times, and believes the forage-master fired at him after he was dead—so tenacious was he of life.

E. A. PAUL.

# THE ELECTION.

## THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

**Union Majority in the State Over Eight Thousand.**

The following table shows the latest figures, and has been carefully corrected by the latest and most reliable returns yet at hand. They positively indicate that Mr. LINCOLN has carried the State, and that the majority for him and Gov. FENTON will be from eight to nine thousand:

| | Lincoln. | | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 3,000 | Albany | 2,700 |
| Broome | 1,948 | Clinton | 50 |
| Cattaraugus | 2,200 | Columbia | 376 |
| Cayuga | 3,116 | Erie | 312 |
| Chautauqua | 4,764 | Green | 796 |
| Chemung | 250 | Hamilton | 300 |
| Chenango | 1,460 | Kings | 5,003 |
| Cortland | 1,400 | Montgomery | 250 |
| Delaware | 1,200 | New-York | 36,857 |
| Dutchess | 545 | Putnam | 400 |
| Essex | 1,040 | Queens | 1,030 |
| Franklin | 1,150 | Rensselaer | 116 |
| Fulton | 200 | Richmond | 1,310 |
| Genesee | 1,500 | Rockland | 845 |
| Herkimer | 911 | Schenectady | 53 |
| Jefferson | 2,707 | Schoharie | 1,922 |
| Lewis | 600 | Seneca | 595 |
| Livingston | 1,500 | Sullivan | 700 |
| Madison | 2,644 | Ulster | 911 |
| Monroe | 950 | Westchester | 1,577 |
| Niagara | 593 | | 56,103 |
| Oneida | 1,332 | | |
| Orleans | 1,306 | | |
| Orange | 158 | | |
| Onondaga | 2,800 | | |
| Ontario | 1,447 | | |
| Oswego | 2,550 | | |
| Otsego | 600 | | |
| Saratoga | 1,480 | | |
| Schuyler | 680 | | |
| Suffolk | 277 | | |
| Steuben | 2,200 | | |
| St. Lawrence | 7,000 | | |
| Tioga | 765 | | |
| Tompkins | 1,533 | | |
| Warren | 500 | | |
| Washington | 2,640 | | |
| Wayne | 1,784 | | |
| Wyoming | 1,579 | | |
| Yates | 1,000 | | |
| Total | 65,309 | | |

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,206.

**The Union Ticket Acknowledged to be Successful.**

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sufficient returns have now been received here to indicate beyond a doubt the success of the Union ticket in the State, by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

After a careful examination of district returns, the result in our county (Suffolk) is about as follows:

| | Union maj. | Dem. maj. |
|---|---|---|
| Electoral | 279 | — |
| State | 277 | — |
| Congress | 215 | — |
| Sheriff | 172 | — |
| Clerk | 277 | — |
| District-Attorney | 241 | — |
| Assembly (First District) | 612 (Gleason) | — |
| Assembly (Second District) | — | (Platt) 325 |

We have beaten the Peace party handsomely.

Yours truly, SUFFOLK.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Complete returns give Lincoln 4,761, and Fenton 4,884 majority.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

The following is the vote for President, Governor, and members of Assembly, so far as received:

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. | Fenton. | Seymour. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andes, 1st District | 229 | 87 | 216 | — |
| Bovina | 210 | 67 | 212 | 66 |
| Colchester, No. 1 | 54 maj. | — | 175 | 118 |
| Colchester, No. 2 | 13 maj. | — | — | — |
| Colchester, No. 3 | 7 maj. | — | — | — |
| Delhi | 442 | 245 | 445 | 240 |
| Davenport | — | 88 maj. | — | 84 |
| Franklin | 250 maj. | — | — | — |
| Hamden | 340 | 75 | 340 | 72 |
| Hancock, 1st District | — | 39 maj. | — | — |
| Kortright | 203 | 239 | 203 | 239 |
| Meredith | 230 | 107 | 230 | 107 |
| Masonville | 53 maj. | — | 61 | — |
| Middletown | 278 | 419 | 284 | 412 |
| Stamford | 203 | 191 | 200 | 194 |
| Walton | 438 | 266 | 437 | 268 |
| Tompkins, Rep | 125 maj. | — | — | — |

*First Assembly District.*

| | Sherman. | Horton. |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 438 | 233 |

*Second Assembly District.*

| | Oliver. | Cowles. |
|---|---|---|
| Andes, 1st Dist | 299 | 86 |
| Bovina | 210 | 64 |
| Davenport | — | maj. 68 |
| Kortright | 197 | 235 |
| Meredith | 230 | 96 |
| Middletown | 269 | 403 |
| Stamford | 194 | 192 |

Probable Union majority in the county, 1,200.

GEO. B. CANNON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LYONS, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

*To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:*

I send you the majorities of each town in Wayne County on the Electoral ticket. I think SEYMOUR will run behind a little:

| | Union. | Dem. | | Union. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | 23 | — | Palmyra | 80 | — |
| Butler | 194 | — | Rose | 110 | — |
| Galen | 121 | — | Savannah | 122 | — |
| Huron | 80 | — | Socus | 140 | — |
| Lyons | | 95 | Walworth | 120 | — |
| Macedon | 150 | — | Williamson | 195 | — |
| Marion | 326 | — | Wolcott | 18 | — |
| Ontario | 200 | — | | | |
| Totals | | | | 1879 | 95 |
| | | | | 95 | |
| Lincoln's majority | | | | 1584 | |

RESULT IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

| | McClellan. | Lincoln. |
|---|---|---|
| Newtown | 576 | — |
| Flushing | 377 | — |
| Jamaica | 239 | — |
| Oyster Bay | 271 | — |
| Hempstead | — | 338 |
| North Hempstead | — | 95 |
| | 1,463 | 433 |
| | 433 | |
| Actual result | 1,030 Dem. majority. | |

We promised before election to keep it to 1,000 majority. The vote polled was the heaviest ever polled. The Democratic State ticket is a little ahead of the electoral. With respect,

F. A. POTT,
Chairman Union Central Committee.

P. S.—Durland, the independent candidate for sheriff, is elected by 500 majority.

**New York City.**

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Van Buren | 2,490 |
| Pinckney | 2,002 |
| Drefendorf | 1,948 |
| Van Buren over Pinckney | 488 |
| Van Buren over Drefendorf | 542 |

### PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Nov. 11.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Dauphin County gives Lincoln 1,139 majority—a Union gain of 455.

Franklin County 46 majority for McClellan—a Democratic gain of 97.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Nov. 11.

A careful estimate made here on the basis of the October vote, places the State, on the home vote, at between 4,000 and 5,000 Union majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Berks County, official, gives McClellan 12,931, Lincoln 6,193; McClellan's majority, 6,738. Democratic gain over October, 398.

### ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

The majorities reported from eighty-one counties give Lincoln 49,840, and McClellan 14,812. Some Democratic counties are yet to be heard from.

Republican members are elected to Congress from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts elect Democrats. The Twelfth and Thirteenth are in doubt. Moulton, the Republican candidate at large, is elected. The *Times'* Springfield correspondent says the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate and nine in the House.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

Col. Kuykendall, Union, is elected to Congress over JAMES L. ALLEN, Democrat, by about a thousand majority—a gain of nearly 1,800 over the vote of 1860.

### MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

George W. Anderson, Union, is elected to Congress in the Ninth District of Missouri, over Gen. Genlar.

Lincoln's majority in St. Louis County falls behind Fletcher's, for Governor, about 700 on the home vote.

The Radical State and County tickets in St. Louis County have an average majority on the home vote of about 3,000.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The late storms so deranged the telegraph lines that we have but few scattering returns from the interior of this State, but it is conceded to LINCOLN by a handsome majority. The radical State ticket is also elected. McCLURG, LOAN, BLOW and BOYD will be returned to Congress, and perhaps two other Union Congressmen are elected. The Legislature will be largely Union. The convention question is carried, and a large majority of radical delegates elected.

### OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 11.

The soldiers' vote has elected Delano, Union, to Congress in the Thirteenth District of Ohio. This gives the Union party seventeen out of the nineteen Congressmen.

### KENTUCKY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, Clinton and Kentucky, give Union majorities.

### IOWA.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Davenport, Iowa, says that the Union majority in that State, including the soldiers' vote, is estimated at 50,000. There are Union gains in every county as far as heard from.

**How the Soldier's Vote.**

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following as the partial results of the voting in the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL RESULTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lincoln majorities | [illegible] |
| McClellan majorities | [illegible] |
| Majority for Lincoln | [illegible] |

MARYLAND.

In the four regiments constituting the Maryland Brigade the majority for Lincoln is 1,190.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

I have results in three *New-Hampshire* regiments in the Ninth Corps:

| | Lincoln majority. |
|---|---|
| Sixth | 81 |
| Ninth | 82 |
| Eleventh | 80 |
| Total | 243 |

WISCONSIN.

To the courtesy of Col. E. L. DANA, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, I am indebted for results in three Wisconsin regiments of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps:

| | Lincoln majority. |
|---|---|
| Second | 69 |
| Sixth | 102 |
| Seventh | 107 |
| Total | 278 |

To the Second Wisconsin belongs the distinction of having polled the smallest number of McClellan votes of any regiment yet reported.

MICHIGAN.

Results in some of the Michigan regiments are as follows:

| | Lincoln majority. |
|---|---|
| First Michigan Sharpshooters | [illegible] |
| Second Michigan Infantry | 54 |
| Twentieth Michigan Infantry | 118 |
| Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry | 128 |
| Total | 354 |

The figures I have given can be relied on as correct, in the case of the Pennsylvania regiments, being something more than semi-official in their character, having been obtained in every instance, with the exception of the One Hundred and Eighteenth and the Ninetieth, from regimental headquarters after the polls had been closed and every vote counted.

Probably nowhere throughout the Union was the election more quietly or honestly conducted. I have heard of no disturbance or excitement among the voters anywhere in the army. A full vote has been polled, and the comparatively large vote cast for McCLELLAN proves that there was no attempt to interfere with the preferences of the soldiers. Here, I am able to say, there has been no military interference with the ballot-box, not even to the extent of having a bayonet over it.

Considering it manifestly improper to give Gen. LEE a very correct idea of the numerical strength of so large a number of regiments, I have not given the vote for each candidate, as it came to me, with the exception of the regiments of the Ninth Corps, but have confined myself to a statement of majorities.

THE VOTE IN SEVEN PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS IN GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

CITY POINT, Wednesday, Nov. 9—A. M.

The result of the election in seven Pennsylvania regiments in BUTLER's army has reached here and is transmitted:

| | Lincoln's majorities. |
|---|---|
| Forty-first | 190 |
| Sixty-seventh | 65 |
| Two Hundredth | 150 |
| Two Hundred and Seventh | 305 |
| Two Hundred and Eighth | 122 |
| Two Hundred and Ninth | 57 |
| Two Hundred and Eleventh | 260 |
| Total | [illegible] |

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Tuesday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

The election in this army has passed over in the quietest and most orderly manner possible. An occasional cheer by the winning party as the result in some regiment was announced was about the only demonstration of any unusual excitement. Indeed, as was to be expected among men who have fought side by side in so many contests, there is manifested in the army very little of that bitter partisan feeling which elsewhere appears to have taken possession of all classes of the community. The following are the returns so far as received up to this hour:

FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| Second New-Hampshire | 65 | [illegible] |
| Tenth New-Hampshire | 14 | 46 |
| Thirteenth New-Hampshire | 86 | 40 |
| Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania | 80 | 49 |
| One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Penn | 204 | 174 |
| Fifth Maryland | 212 | 21 |

SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania | 116 | 117 |
| Ninth Vermont | 20 | [illegible] |
| Eighth Maine | 179 | 13 |
| Second Pennsylvania | 452 | 200 |
| Nineteenth Wisconsin | 66 | 73 |
| Battery E, First Pennsylvania | 53 | 22 |

OFFICERS OF COLORED PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| From New-Hampshire | 12 | — |
| From New-York | 2 | — |
| From Pennsylvania | 3 | — |
| From Ohio | 17 | — |

TENTH CORPS.

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Penn | 337 | 213 |
| Sixty-seventh Ohio | 223 | 90 |
| Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania | 276 | 147 |
| Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania | 168 | 112 |
| Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania | 152 | 76 |
| Two Hundred and Third Penn | 419 | 208 |
| Ninth Maine | 136 | 4 |
| Fourth New-Hampshire | 84 | 21 |

TROOPS AT BERMUDA HUNDRED.

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| Twelfth New-Hampshire | 86 | [illegible] |
| Two Hundredth Pennsylvania | 381 | [illegible] |
| Two Hundred and Seventh Penn | 441 | 202 |
| Two Hundred and Eighth Penn | 401 | 279 |
| Two Hundred and Ninth Penn | 311 | 254 |
| Three Companies Third Penn. Art | 94 | 68 |
| Company A | 20 | [illegible] |

The above includes all the organizations in which elections have been held to-day, except the cavalry regiments, and Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

VOTE OF THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

PLEASANT HILL, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The following is the vote of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, yesterday, on the Presidential question: For Lincoln, 114; McClellan, 36. Lincoln's majority, 78.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HAMPTON, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in this hospital to-day: Lincoln, 151; McClellan, 40. Lincoln's majority, 61.

MARYLAND REGIMENTS.

The following is the result in the several commands:

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| First Regiment Infantry | 426 | [illegible] |
| Fourth Regiment Infantry | 272 | [illegible] |
| Seventh Regiment Infantry | 304 | [illegible] |
| Eighth Regiment Infantry | 227 | 31 |
| Twelfth Regiment Infantry | 175 | 21 |
| Cole's Cavalry | 376 | 48 |
| Alexander's Battery | 85 | [illegible] |
| Rigby's Battery | 78 | — |
| Snow's Battery | 17 | — |
| Totals | 1,960 | [illegible] |
| Majority | 1,846 | |

**Congressmen Elected in Missouri and Illinois.**

MISSOURI.

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C. P. Johnson, Union. | 6 | S. H. Norton, Dem. |
| 2 | Henry T. Blow, Union. | 7 | Benj. F. Loan, Union. |
| 3 | T. E. Noell, Union. | 8 | John M. Glover, Dem. |
| 4 | Samuel H. Boyd, U. | 9 | Geo. W. Anderson, Un. |
| 5 | J. W. McClurg, Union. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Union | 7 |
| Democrats | 2 |
| Total | 9 |

ILLINOIS.

S. W. Moulton—At Large—(Union.)

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John Wentworth, Un. | 8 | Shelby M. Cullom, Un. |
| 2 | J. F. Farnsworth, Un. | 9 | L. W. Ross, Dem. |
| 3 | E. B. Washburne, Un. | 10 | A. Thornton, Dem. |
| 4 | A. C. Harding, Un. | 11 | S. S. Marshall, Dem. |
| 5 | E. C. Ingersoll, Un. | 12 | W. R. Morrison, Dem. |
| 6 | Burton C. Cook, Un. | 13 | A. J. Kuykendall, Un. |
| 7 | H. P. H. Bromwell, Un. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Union | [illegible] |
| Democrats | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

# JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

## A Review of the Situation of the Confederacy—Arming Negroes Condemned—Atlanta and Richmond not Vital Points.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:*

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsel at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequaled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our Generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year, the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana, a large and well-appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains, and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered, with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into Central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity—of which many have availed themselves—of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us an opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of Northern and Western Mississippi, of Northern Alabama, and of Western Tennessee, are again in our possession, and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States, have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy, the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for gratitude to Divine power. In Southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburgh and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In Northern Virginia, extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the Lower Valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert, by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture the town of Petersburgh.

The army of Gen. SHERMAN, although succeeding at the end of the Summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburgh to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points, in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war, by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success, instead of failure, if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander, had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject, it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for military defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign Powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences which shake only the Republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral Powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by federal compact. It has never been considered the proper function and duty of neutral Powers to perform the office of judging whether, in point of fact, the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral Powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict, cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh its own conclusion, that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by those Powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of her Brittanic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right, under these circumstances, is so obviously unjust, and discriminates so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage.

We seek no favor, we wish no intervention; we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country; and we feel justified in asserting that, without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain, in the Fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained, but the experience of two years of unequal carnage shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's Government, and would, it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite to those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

### FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum, added to the balance of $308,282,722, that remained in the Treasury on the 1st April last, forms a total of $728,474,272. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, $342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,505, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of $108,435,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,970,208, of which $539,340,090 were funded debt, bearing interest; $283,880,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes, which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about $2,500,000 than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the 1st of last month, may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, was $97,650,780, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made, the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but sixpence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1865, amount to $438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st January, 1865, a balance of $467,416,504. It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional expenditures are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st July of next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances, results from the depreciation of the Treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes—redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which, remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these: First—That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. Second—That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. Third—That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war, shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount, until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and Fourth—The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The detail of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success, are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burden of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burdens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The return of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed that the Treasury Agency in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond, and inquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action, with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions, is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of Government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one, who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest this cannot be the case with the entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employes of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within the conscript age by men older and less capable of active field services. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation as well as the ready means of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report, with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is, again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as to seriously impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of the legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case, it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude for the relief of the captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even allowed to purchase from the prison-sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us, with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each Government is, hereafter, to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens, whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

### EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in any way of work upon fortifications, or in the Government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found to be impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of the slaves and imposed on the Government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State—that of a person. The law of last February contemplates the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that, even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service; and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freed man the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service; and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government—their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as a pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of our homes and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices of which they are now guilty been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrection among us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require, and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer, the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented, of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police, for the kind relation previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only.

If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendations above made, for the training of 40,000 negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force in case of urgency than three-fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

### NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peace solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the Government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled.

Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their Government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast-growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies, a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the Government, to which is confided the treaty-making power can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develope the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1864.

## ARMING THE SLAVES.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Nov. 7, on motion of Mr. MILES, the several topics of the President's message and the accompanying papers were appropriately referred.

While Mr. MILES' motion was pending, a discussion of some length occurred as to the proper disposition of that part of the message relating to the employment of slaves in the army. Mr. FOOTE desired full, open and immediate discussion in Committee of the Whole. In the course of his remarks he disclosed his opinion to be in favor of waiting the decision of our enemy on the question of employing negroes. *This decision would appear in the result of the Presidential election. If Lincoln be elected, he would be in favor of giving the President full power to employ the slaves. He was ready for the black flag, or anything, before submission.*

Mr. MILES said his instinct was in opposition to the policy of arming the slaves. He wished, however, to give to so grave and delicate a subject a careful consideration. Like Mr. FOOTE, he wanted information from the people and from the Generals; but he thought the immediate discussion proposed was not the means of obtaining it.

Mr. FOOTE disclaimed all purpose of evoking excitement. The subject had come here; it must be met.

Mr. GHOLSON, of Virginia, desired to say that not only his instincts were opposed to the policy of arming the slaves, but his judgment and his conscience were equally opposed to it, and under all circumstances. He was in favor of calm but prompt action upon the question, and an unqualified declaration against it.

Mr. MILES' motion beinn adopted, the House adjourned.

# NEW BOOKS.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE: A Novel by Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Lady Audly's Secret," &c. 8vo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

The fatal facility of composition that has enabled Miss BRADDON to publish six novels of the usual regulation length, in the two years that have followed the success of "Lady Audly's Secret," is unquestionably adverse to her lasting fame. "The Doctor's Wife," though depending less on sensation incident for attraction, has too many family marks of resemblance with its predecessors. The fascination of crime, dallied with, and cherished in idea, rather than actually committed by the heroine, forms the staple of the book where the anatomy of mental struggles and emotions, replaces the ordinary stock of coarser material accidents and offences. In this respect the work has more resemblance to the favorite French school of romance than to the English novel of the present day. However the moral aim of the book may be condemned, it is impossible to deny its literary merits. It is a book that, in its intimate knowledge of woman's strength and weakness, none but a woman, and one of no ordinary talents, could have written.

JENNIE JUNEIANA. TALKS ON WOMEN'S TOPICS, by JENNIE JUNE. 12mo. Boston. LEE & SHEPHERD.

Before their appearance in a collected form the "simple thoughts" of the authoress had found a wide popularity in the newspaper press. She only claims for them the merit of being genuine expressions of thought-feeling and conviction, and this, all readers will concede to her. They often indeed rise to that kind of eloquence which spring from earnest inward appearance of a truth, compared with the desire to enforce it upon others. Home life in all its phases—courtship, matrimony. The Household, babies, girls, social amusement, and other kindred topics, that can never fail to interest their participants on her themes. On them all she pours fourth a stream of comments, always entertaining, and often acute. She is never deterred by fear of consequences from "speaking out" her honest opinions in a straight-forward and unmistakable manner.

TICKNOR & FIELDS' Blue and Gold Series. New Volumes. THE POEMS OF BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 Volume. TWICE-TOLD TALES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. A New Edition, complete in two Volumes.

These elegant editions are the blue ribbon of authorship—the signal that the writer has taken his seat with the immortals, and has become "standard," in the best sense of the word. The two volumes of HAWTHORNE, preceded by a fine engraving of his face, showing the thoughtful and imaginative brow, the calm, reflective glance, the full lips, quivering with every gust of emotion, will be a treasure to many who will renew, as with a dear, familiar companion, their acquaintance with the most original mind that has yet intrusted its secrets to authorship in our country. The poems of Mr. TAYLOR scarcely stand on level with *Twice-Told Tales*, but they have the suffrage of a large body of readers in their favor.

—The first volume of the *Complete Works of the Late Archbishop Hughes*, has just been published in this city, under the careful editorship of Mr. LAWRENCE KEHOE. It makes an octavo volume of 670 pages, comprising an accurate biographical account of the Catholic prelate, together with unabridged copies of all his lectures, speeches and public letters, delivered prior to 1848, collected from a great variety of sources.

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

An interesting literary relic has come to light unexpectedly in Scotland, where a gentleman, Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, of Glasgow, has printed an elegant 4to—the edition limited to 250 copies—"Some portions of the essays contributed to the *Spectator*, by Mr. JOSEPH ADDISON, now first printed from his M. S. note book." The original manuscript from which the volume is printed, was purchased for a small price of a London bookseller in 1858. On examination it was found to contain, though imperfect at the beginning, several of ADDISON'S papers for the Spectator, written out in a neat clerkly hand on one side of the leaves like a first draft, and numerous interlinear corrections, and additions on the opposite blank pages, in the undoubted writing of ADDISON himself. These changes and enlargements are very curious, and show by what careful attention to minutiæ, the style, "familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious," (to use the words of JOHNSON,) that has conferred immortality upon its author, was acquired and perfected. Among the better-known papers thus shown in progress of construction are the essays on *Jealousy* and *Fame*, and a portion of the celebrated essay on the *Imagination*. A more instructive lesson on composition could hardly be given than this work affords. Some critics have insinuated doubts, owing to a want of a history of the M. S., but the internal evidence of its genuineness appears to be complete and satisfactory.

The transference of Mr. BOHN'S well known series of "Libraries" to their new owners, Messrs. BELL and DALDY, will not interfere with their progress, it being the intention of the proprietors to maintain their high character by the publication of works of equal merit to those already before the public. A new volume of the Antiquarian Library has just appeared. It contains "King ALFRED'S Anglo-Saxon Version of the Consolations of Philosophy," by BOETHIUS, with a literal English version and glossary by the editor, Rev. SAMUEL FOX. It is well known that ALFRED'S work is rather a paraphrase, adapted to the taste of his semi-barbarous people, than a translation of the work of *The Last of the Romans*, and it abounds with curious matter, illustrative of his own thoughts and feelings, and of the manners of the age. Among the volumes in progress by Messrs. BELL and DALDY are Miss STRICKLAND'S *Lives of the Queens of England*, with fine portraits. They will form probably eight or ten volumes for the complete series.

—The terrors of a libel suit still continue, occasionally, to threaten the press. Among the late instances that promise to attract most largely public attention in England, is an action brought against the *Saturday Review*, by the lady whose name has been so prominently adduced of late years, in the courts of justice, as Miss LONGWORTH, or Mrs. YELVERTON. The damages for the libel are laid at £3,000. The suit is brought in the Scottish courts, by which the validity of the lady's marriage was recognized, though a contrary judgment was afterwards pronounced by the superior tribunal of the House of Lords.

—The extraordinary sale of Mr. GEORGE DANIEL'S library had scarcely concluded when another death occurred that will bring into the market a collection equally choice, though in a different style of literature. Mr. GEORGE OFFOR, who has recently deceased, in his 78th year, was as remarkable for his collection of old English versions of the Bible, Testaments, Psalters, and everything connected with the sacred text, as Mr. DANIEL was for Shakespearian relics, and the probability is they will bring proportionately as high prices as the latter have done, at the sale which has been noticed in all the papers. Mr. OFFOR was a Baptist, and his collection of the early editions of JOHN BUNYAN'S works, and of Puritan Divinity generally, is considered to be quite unrivalled. In this connection there is much in the library to command the attention of students of American history, and some unique tracts by INCREASE MATHER, &c., have, we believe, been reprinted from the originals in Mr. OFFOR'S library. He was nearly the last of the old-school of book collectors, who have been known for nearly fifty years in eager search for whatever was rare and curious.

—From *History of the Berlin Theatre*, just compiled by the Director, HOFRATH TEICHMANN, from old documents, in the Department of State which assumes control over dramatic affairs, it appears that the total profit to SCHILLER or his world-renowned "Wallenstein," was about $400. "William Tell" produced the same sum, but "Mary Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," and "The Bride of Messina" were so little productions that they did not average to the author $100 each. For arranging and translating "Hamlet," for the German stage, SCHLEGEL received $50. GOETHE, more fortunate, for his version of "Romeo and Juliet," was amply paid (at German rates) by $500.

—Any kind of notoriety seems sufficient for some people to found a claim for public recognition upon. Of this we have a late and curious instance. Most readers will remember the unauthorized addition to the English edition of WASHINGTON IRVING'S life, in which, with a strange want of delicacy, a lady undertook to relate what she construed into a romantic attachment and offer of marriage growing out of a casual acquaintance with IRVING in his latter years. Most unexpectedly she turns up again. Among new English books announced is *Public Men and Pretty Women: Episodes in Real Life*, by Mrs. FLORA DAWSON, and that no one may doubt who Mrs. DAWSON is, her name is followed by the descriptive *affiche*, "The Friend and Correspondent of WASHINGTON IRVING!"

—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHER'S list of forthcoming works, comprises several novels that are sure of a hearty reception, as the good taste displayed in their selections from the immense supply of English works of fiction commends all they issue, at once, to our reading classes. Among them are: *Dennis Donne*, by Miss A. THOMAS, a new candidate for fame; *Le Maudit, or, Under the Ban*, a book that has produced a great sensation in France, from its unsparing exposure of clerical abuses. *Lindisfarne Chase*, by THOMAS AUGUSTUS TROLLOPE, the younger brother of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. *Mattie—A Stray*, by the author of "High Church." *Margaret Denzil's History*, and *Wives and Daughters*, both reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. They will also issue two new books of travel, *Crusoe's Island*, "a ramble in the footsteps of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, with sketches of adventure in California and Washoe," by J. ROSS BROWNE; and *Arizona and Sonora*, by SYLVESTER MOWRY.

The indefatigable traveler, Capt. RICHARD F. BURTON, who, only the other day, was disporting himself in Utah among the Mormons, announces, through his publishers, a new work of African adventure entitled *A Mission to the King of Dahomey*, being a three months' residence at the court of His Majesty, with a full description of the manners and customs of the country. His Majesty of Dahomey, it will be remembered, is the savage potentate whose wholesale slaughter of between one and two thousand victims in the shape of human sacrifices, on certain anniversary festivals, has shocked the civilized world and led to applications for the interference of the British Government, in order to put a stop to such dreadful barbarities, but so far without success. The same publishers, Messrs. TINSLEY BROTHERS, a new and enterprising firm, will also issue *The Married Life of Anne of Austria*, from unpublished sources, by Miss FREER, well known for her previous works on the biographical portions of French history, and also *Diary of a Residence in the United States*, by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The grand railroad stations and termini which are now being brought into the heart of the Metropolis and threaten to change the face of old London, have lately caused the disappearance of a relic that was often visited by pilgrims from America. This is the house of JOHN MILTON in Barbican, a street near the church were his remains repose. The dwelling house in question, was hired by him, on his marriage, and was the place where he brought his first wife MARY POWELL, when she accompanied him to London. It was a small tenement and had little to distinguish it from the few existing houses of that early date still to be found. It was apparently in nearly the same condition as when tenanted by the great poet.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have in press and will issue on Saturday, Nov. 19, a new book, entitled *Oswald Cray*, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD. It will be published by them some months in advance of its issue in England, and it is said to be superior to any of her former works.

# FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

## Arrival of the Guiding Star.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. The news she brings is not particularly important.

## OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Weather—Gossip.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

We have had rain, rain, rain, for five successive days. The mud is so thick that one can neither walk or ride, and the weather so cold that a fire is not only comfortable, but absolutely necessary. People are glum—and oranges sour. Business is dull—and pleasure duller. The cotton crop proves to be ruined beyond recovery—even hopes that were based upon the second growth, are dashed.

Nothing of importance has transpired within the last two weeks. Yesterday being All Saints Day, the cemeteries were as usual crowded with visitors. The graves and tombs were decorated in various styles—some beautifully and tastefully, with natural flowers—others with artificial, and still others with paper or cambric draperies. On many of the graves lighted candles were placed, while some friend of the departed stood near to re-light them as the wind extinguished them. The rain and mud united their forces to keep people at home, but without success. The custom is looked upon here as sacred, and conscientiously followed.

Everybody is waiting the result of the election with suspended breath; even "secesh" is in a measure subdued. It is a singular fact, that of all the Masonic Lodges in this city, only *two* are in any measure loyal; all the others being sworn to support the Confederate cause.

Gen. BANKS' return is anxiously expected, in the hope that he may cause the removal of the restrictions on trade, which are killing every branch of business. The new steamer *Guiding Star*, arrived on Friday, having made a speedy and remarkably pleasant voyage.

The theatres are flourishing. At the St. Charles, Miss KATE VANCE is nightly disgusting audiences by her performance of Mazeppa, and at the Academy of Music, the Zanfretta troupe are giving pleasing and diversified entertainments. The "Creation" has been given twice, but not well enough to give pleasure to lovers of good music. Two things we are very much in need of here—good preaching and good music. Won't you spare us some of both? There is not a preacher in the city who can write or deliver a medium sermon, and we have not heard any *real* music for an age. Is it true that GOTTSCHALK threatens us with his presence? He could not do a more charitable deed. We trust we may soon hear him. M.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF A REFUGEE.

*From the New-Orleans True Delta.*

Capt. DUNCAN SMITH, a Union refugee from rebeldom, arrived in our city the latter part of last week. Of his sufferings for his unswerving devotion to the Union of our fathers, the following narrative (derived from himself) gives a lively picture:

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Capt. DUNCAN SMITH removed to Calcasieu Pass, with his wife and nine children, for the purpose of keeping his sons out of the rebel army. Here, at the mouth of the Calcasieu River, on the Gulf coast, he quietly resided until his obscure retreat was discovered, and a military force sent for the purpose of conscripting his sons, and compelling them to fight against the glorious old flag, which from their infancy they had been taught to love and revere. The father resolved no longer to attempt to evade or withstand the military oppression of the rebellion single-handed.

In company with his eldest son, nephew and son-in-law, he started for the Federal lines on the 24th of October, 1863, and, after encountering many difficulties in evading the rebel scouts and pickets, sleeping in the sea marshes with only one blanket for the three, without food or fresh water often for three and four days at a time, they finally arrived in the City of New-Orleans on Christmas day, 1863, with hardly a rag to shield them from the inclemency of the weather or hide their nakedness.

In this condition Capt. SMITH, with a will nothing daunted, and a most untiring energy, commenced the world anew.

Although he had himself escaped from rebellious tyranny, he was not unmindful of the hundreds and thousands of his Union friends whom he had left behind. The parish of Calcasieu has been noted during this rebellion for the great number of her citizens who have and still cling to the cause of the Union, who have sought refuge in this city, and still hope for the triumph of the Federal arms. Fully impressed with this conviction, he set on foot a scheme for their relief, and for the purpose of filling the ranks of the Federal army. Over one thousand men were then in the marshes and swamps of Calcasieu and adjoining parishes, ready to flock to the standard of their country and do battle in the cause of freedom.

For this purpose an expedition was fitted out, and the *Grand City* and *Argosa* left this city about the middle of April last for the mouth of the Calcasieu River. Capt. SMITH and son, together with other refugees, left with them to use their influence and aid in the enterprise. Had the boats been moored outside of the channel the enterprise would have proved successful, but the Captain was not in command. Hundreds of refugees had come in, the boats were anchored in a narrow stream, and, finally, on the morning of the 6th of May, they were surprised by a rebel battalion and battery, and forced to surrender.

From various rebel military orders, Capt. SMITH knew that they would show him no quarter; he accordingly leaped overboard and swam ashore, am'd a constant volley of musketry. His family resided near by, to which he fled in a perfect state of nudity, and, amid the cries of his wife and children, received such articles of clothing as they could hastily collect, in which condition, with the prayers of a devoted wife and children, he fled to the sea marshes. Three of his sons, supposing their father dead, had left in advance, and in a few weeks arrived in this city. Capt. SMITH, however, was not so fortunate; for three days and nights, with simply a pair of pants and shirt upon his back, with no food or fresh water, he wandered about in quest of some one on whom he could rely. Finally, finding a camp of refugees, he found something to eat; and, what was better than all, sympathy and encouragement.

Here he learned that his wife and family had been driven back eighty miles into the interior, and his home occupied by rebel soldiery. In this encampment were thirteen refugees, with no means of sustaining themselves except by driving cattle into the marsh so far as to bog them down, and then kill them with bowie-knives. Thus he was situated in the sea marsh, and has there remained for over five months, with no other shelter from the burning sun or the driving storm than a beef hide, stretched upon poles, and no other bed than he could rudely construct out of sea-grass.

To escape detection the party would frequently separate into smaller squads. At last, after diligent search up and down the bayous and lakes, Capt. SMITH and comrade JULIUS BAUSARD found a yawl adrift, partially sunk, in which they immediately resolved to effect their escape to New-Orleans, which they did by coasting around to Brashear City, where he again met three of his sons, whom he had given up as dead—two of them in the United States service, and the other in the State Legislature.

Although Capt. SMITH was never a slaveowner, yet in other property he was a wealthy man at the breaking out of the rebellion; he owned large tracts of land, several hundred bales of cotton, and several thousand head of cattle. Alas! few who have not realized it know the effects of war.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

On Nov. 4 the Legislature adopted a series of patriotic resolutions, which include the following:

We, the representatives of the people of the Free State of Louisiana, in General Assembly conven grateful to God, for ourselves and our constituents, for the restoration of our beloved State to loyalty and freedom, do, therefore,

*Resolved*, That our faith is unabated in the ultimate triumph of our arms, the liberation of our sister commonwealths of the South from anarchy and treason, and the final and permanent reconstruction of the National Government upon the basis of freedom and justice.

*Resolved*, That for the accomplishment of these great objects, we rely, under God, upon the loyalty and devotion of the sovereign people, upon the valor of our soldiers and seamen and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the firm hand, clear head, sound heart, and large experience of our National Executive, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in whom we trust.

*Resolved*, That, springing from the people, by the people inspired, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has borne the ark of their political covenant to places of safety, through perils from without and within, such as seldom, if ever before, have beset any people.

*Resolved*, That, therefore, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the Chief Magistrate, is entitled to the unwavering confidence of his countrymen. He may be assured of the unshaken adhesion of free Louisiana to his Government and policy, whether of the Cabinet or the field.

*Resolved*, That we are but ante-dating the language of history when we speak of WASHINGTON, the founder, LINCOLN, the liberator of the nation.

*Resolved*, That to the consideration and acceptance of the Representatives of the nation in Congress assembled, we do earnestly commend the Free State of Louisiana—a State that has arisen in the midst of civil war, from the ruins of rebellion to the dignity of a free Commonwealth, clothed with the attributes and exercising the functions thereof.

*Resolved*, That the Free State of Louisiana will be forever, a monument, fitting to his fame, of the wisdom, patience, patriotism and great administrative ability of Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, the restorer of States.

*Resolved*, That the Free State of Louisiana to the Free State of Maryland sends greeting.

## FLORIDA.

We have been permitted to read a letter written by Brig.-Gen. J. BAILEY, from headquarters, District of West Florida, Barrancas, Oct. 30, to a friend in this city, (says the New-Orleans *Times*,) from which we take the following:

"Since I have been at this place, I have been very successful in two raids. The last one has just returned from Blackwater Bay. We met at Milton an equal force, defeated it, killed five, wounded eleven, and took nine prisoners, without the loss of a man. We brought away 80,000 feet of good lumber and a large raft of logs for our mills. We burned two very important bridges, the enemy's camp and all his commissary stores, took a few horses and a number of small arms."

## THE FREEDMEN.

An order issued by Gen. HURLBUTT dated Oct. 23, directs:

That the charge and control of Freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, be transferred to the said B. F. FLANDERS, Supervising Special Agent, and that his orders and those of his agents, properly appointed for said duty, in relation to said Freedmen be respected and obeyed from and after the 1st day of November next.

## GEN. J. BAILEY.

The officers of Admiral PORTER's fleet have presented Gen. BAILEY with a fine sword and accompaniment, as an acknowledgement of his valuable services in extricating the vessels from their perilous position during the late Red River expedition.

### THE CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I beg leave to offer for your acceptance a sword, as a mark of my esteem for the ability and energy displayed by you in building a dam up Red River, when the vessels of my squadron were caught by the falling water.

It affords me great pleasure at all times to acknowledge any service performed by the army in behalf of the navy, and I take particular pleasure in doing so on this occasion, as it is so well deserved, as you saved from destruction part of the fleet in Red River Bends.

This sword, the naval officers of that expedition have contributed a fund for the purpose of purchasing for you as a testimonial suitable to the occasion—and certain articles are now being prepared at TIFFANY & Co's., New-York, and will be presented in due time.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I remain yours, truly, (Signed)

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
BARRANCAS, Oct. 23, 1864.

*David D. Porter, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy:*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th ult. was kindly forwarded by E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General, and is just at hand.

Throughout this war, I have ever felt the importance of the army and navy working in unison, and my personal efforts have always been directed, where circumstances would admit, to the furtherance of good feeling between both. Very much of the success in Red River is attributable to yourself and officers, and to the right good-will in which army and navy joined hands, determined to save the honored Mississippi Squadron.

I accept with heartfelt thanks the sword which you tender me, and you will please convey to the naval officers who were with you my assurance of the highest appreciation of their regard.

I have striven to do all in my power to aid in crushing this rebellion, and if I have failed to do all within my power, it is because I have not had an opportunity—but wherever I may be, or whatever do, I trust, sir, never to bring dishonor upon the sword of which I am the recipient.

As you mention that I would find the sword at TIFFANY & Co.'s, New-York, awaiting my acceptance, in case an opportunity should not occur to enable you to present the same in person, I would respectfully suggest, in view of the circumstance of our wide separation, that it should be sent to His Excellency, J. T. LEWIS, Governor of Wisconsin, there to await my orders.

Go where I may, I shall always entertain the highest regard for the officers of the Mississippi Squadron, and a lively recollection of the scenes on Red River.

Hoping that we may meet on other fields, and with the highest considerations, I remain, very truly, your well wisher.

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

## FROM MOBILE BAY.

*Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.*

FORT MORGAN, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

Though matters remain in a quiescent state, from a military point of view, yet much is being done to render the troops here more comfortable. Both this point and at Fort Gaines, houses are springing up in all directions, and the great amount of business done by the Quartermaster's Department, gives an air of business, activity and bustle quite city like. Not to be behind New-Orleans in advantages, a line of railroad has been opened between this and Pilot Town—cars leaving semi-occasionally, the engineer being an American citizen of African descent, the engine a pair of mules, and the steam contained in a two-gallon jug.

At Fort Gaines, a saw-mill has been put in operation, and everything gives evidence of the presence of a people who have come to stay. Under the direction of the Engineer Corps, all the damage done these forts has been repaired, and they are to-day stronger than when the fleet passed.

The health of the troops is improving. There have been a good many cases of scurvy and of fever and ague, but thanks to the prompt efforts of the Sanitary Commission, whose agent, Mr. MILLER, is indefatigable in his labors, these diseases are passing away, and the boys being returned to duty.

Gen. BAILEY, for some time in command here, has been assigned to Pensacola, where he is adding to his already great reputation as an officer who gives the rebels no quiet and inflicts as much damage on them as possible.

Among other improvements we are to have a semi-weekly mail line. The steamer *Zephyr* will ply regularly between New-Orleans and Pensacola, touching at Fort Pike, Ship Island, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan.

## THE MARKETS.

*From the New-Orleans Price Current, Nov. 5.*

The prevailing inaction which characterized our market last week has been increased since by unfortunate weather. Operations in sugar and molasses have been hardly sufficient to require special notice, and the movement in Western produce has been mainly confined to supplying the wants of the city trade, while prices have been depressed by our already ample stocks, particularly of flour, being further augmented by comparatively liberal receipts. Our leading staple offers the only exception to this general stagnation. The trade at the North, appreciating at last the uncertainty of future supplies, the movement at New-York has been renewed at decidedly fuller prices, Middling being quoted there at $1 25. Our own market has consequently rallied, and holders have been enabled to realize figures showing some recovery from the previous decline. Operations, nevertheless, have been on a limited scale, being restricted both by light supplies and a considerable difference between the views for buyers and sellers.

On application at the office, we learn that there are nine lots of cotton held by the United States Prize Commissioner. Total 1,025 bales and 72 half-bales, bags, &c.

To this may be added about 1,500 bales under seizure by the military authorities, received from the Ouachita River by the *Rob Roy* and other steamers, making a total of 2,525 bales, counted in the stock, but not on sale. The lots in the hands of the Prize Commissioner will not be adjudicated before the 15th prox.

Domestic Exchange has ruled firm at the improvement noticed last week. The banks have continued to check on New-York at the previous rate, but during the early part of the week, the outside market was, if anything, rather stiffer. Within a day or two past the offerings have been more liberal, but without enabling remitters to supply themselves at any quotable reduction. Foreign Exchange has shown more variation, having materially advanced in consequence of a favorable reaction reported at New-York, but lost a part of the improvement toward the close.

The Freight market has continued extremely dull, with scarcely anything offering for the North, excepting a limited amount of Cotton by the regular steamships. We notice two sailing vessels on the berth for New-York and one for Boston.

The commercial arrivals from the West, since our last issue, comprise two steamboats from Cairo and St. Louis with assorted cargoes of Western Produce, part for Government, but mostly for the trade.

The Monthly Report for October made, according to law by the First National Bank of New-Orleans to the Controller of the Currency at Washington, gives the following averages:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans, Discounts and Exchange | | $935,903 44 |
| Specie | | 86,015 71 |
| Other lawful money | | 1,650,806 96 |
| | | $2,672,726 11 |
| Deposits | $2,305,313 53 | |
| Circulation | 171,655 00 | |
| | | $2,476,968 53 |

The notes issued have been exclusively from the counter of the bank for circulation here.

The weather has been variable and unsettled throughout the week with sufficient rain during the past four days, to materially interfere with out-door operations.

## FROM MATAMORAS.

### Political Affairs in the Tamaulipas Capital—Sympathy for the Rebel—The Confederacy Toasted by a Mexican General—Gens. Vidaurri and Juarez.

*Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.*

MATAMORAS, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

The occupation of Matamoras by the Imperial troops under Gen. MEJIA has been quite a pacific act. Gov. CORTINAS acknowledged the Empire, and retained his position as Brigadier-General in the Mexican army.

A few days previous to the occupation, when the troops of MEJIA were approaching the city, and everybody in doubt as to the course CORTINAS would pursue, all the foreigners claimed protection of their respective Consuls. A Mr. BELDIN, formerly a merchant of Brownsville, was recognized by CORTINAS and acted as Confederate Consul, delivering certificates of rebel nationality.

As was fully demonstrated these three days past, the intervention has very few friends among the native population. They took no part in the festival ordered in honor of the Empire in the State of Tamaulipas. I looked everywhere in vain for the traditional fandango. It was, on the contrary, gloriously celebrated by the foreign population.

Since the arrival of Gen. MEJIA, not a Federal uniform has been seen in the streets, and it would be dangerous now for any one to perambulate dressed in a blue suit.

The sympathy for the rebels is very strong, and at one of the public dinners given on the occasion of the feast, the first toast proposed by the President, a Mexican Colonel, was "The Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico." Such an outburst of applause and throwing up of hats I do not remember to have ever heard or seen. Music by the band—"Bonnie Blue Flag."

Monterey is occupied by a brigade of the regular French army, under Gen. DE CASTAGNY, who has sent under escort the ex-Governor of the State, Gen. VIDAURRI, to the city of Mexico, to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor MAXIMILLIAN.

JUAREZ is now in the city of Chihuahua, with about 2,500, the remnant of his followers. It is said that he is fortifying the city and preparing for resistance. I hope he will make a better one than he did in Monterey.

As in Louisiana, the cotton crop of Texas has been destroyed by the worm. On the contrary, the corn crop is very abundant, and corn is selling now in San Antonio for 25 cents (specie) a bushel. You are doubtless aware that the Confederate currency has been set aside in Texas, as of a common accord, and gold and silver are the media of all the transactions. Even the soldiers in Brownsville are paid in the hard stuff. Texas, in fact, must have an abundant supply of specie. It is calculated by the knowing ones that at least $500,000 are weekly exported from this city alone into Texas.

JOSE MARIA CORTINA, brother of the Ex-Governor, and Gen. CANALES, both of whom had passed to Brownsville with their troops, refusing to follow the example of their chiefs, are again on this side of the river, between here and Camargo, at the head of a band of guerrillas. The Ex-Governor and Gen. CORTIN has been sent with three hundred troops to disperse them, and clear the road to Monterey. It is generally expected that they will be successful.

There is now at Goliad, Texas, a train of one hundred and fifty cars, loaded with cotton coming from Shreveport, La., stopped by order of the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH. The exportation of cotton for private account has also been prohibited by the same General. But the people of Texas refuse to submit to it, and cotton will continue to cross the Rio Grande in spite of KIRBY SMITH and his order. One cotton press has just been erected in Brownsville, on the bank of the river.

### The Capture of Matamoras—Celebration of the Event.

*From the New Orleans Era.*

A friend has kindly placed in our possession the following programme (received from his son) of the celebration of the capture of Matamoras by the French. The ceremony extended through three days, and was characterized by all those absurd displays which are calculated to captivate the unthinking dupes of object worship:

#### PROGRAMME.

The commission named by the council of this town to present a suitable programme for the festivities to take place in this city on the occasion of its adhesion to the Imperial Government of Mexico, have the honor to propose that three days be set apart for public rejoicing in the following order, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Commanding General, D. THOMAS MEJIA. The programme having been approved by said corporation, it is herewith published for the benefit of the public:

*Oct. 22.*—A salute will be fired in the morning at the time of hoisting the National flag, and another at sunset. At 11 o'clock A. M. will be read the Act of Adhesion, and after this a procession of honor will be formed, which, after parading before the principal palace, will follow Commercial-street to the Plaza de la Capilla, where it will disband.

At 4 P. M. a triumphal coach, carrying the portraits of their Imperial Majesties and the national colors, will pass through the principal streets, surrounded with an escort and a military band. At night, general illumination. The Council invite all the citizens to join in these three days, to adorn their houses, as well as to be illuminated at night.

A temple of honor will be erected on the Plaza de Hidalgo, with the portraits of their Imperial Majesties and the national colors, with a squad of honor, fireworks, different bands playing alternatively till 12 M.

*Oct. 23.*—At 11 A. M. a solemn Te Deum will take place at the Paroquil Church, in the presence of His Excellency the General-in-Chief, officer of this respectable division, the authorities and public officers, and all citizens who wish to assist. A salute will be fired in the meantime, and the procession will be formed in the same manner as the day previous. Illumination at night. A ball will take place in the municipal hall, and another one will be offered to the people at the Plaza de la Capilla.

*October 24.*—The same decoration and illumination as the previous days. In the afternoon a sham fight will take place at the Laguna, and at night a ball will be offered to the people in the same Plaza de la Capilla.

PEDRO T. DE LA GARZA, President.
DIENAS DE TORRES VELASQUEZ, Treasurer.
AMBROSIA MONTIEL, Secretary.
*H. Matameras*, Oct. 5, 1864.

### A Speech by Mr. Chase.

THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY—WHAT A GREENBACK IS.

The following is an extract from the very interesting speech made in St. Louis, on Saturday night, by Gov. CHASE:

#### DEFINITION OF A GREENBACK.

Now I have been called the father of greenbacks. *You* are the fathers of greenbacks. What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why, it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money, to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it worth anything. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, the question arose, how should these vast armies and navies be supplied? How should the boys be fed in the field, the sailors in ships, and provision made for their support, their clothing, their food and transportation? I found the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit or pay them interest in gold upon their credit. They did not pay any gold, or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said, "No, gentlemen, this great American people is worth all of you put together, and I will take the credit of these people and cut it up in the form of little bits of paper, and we will circulate that paper, and we will receive that paper for bonds, upon which we will punctually pay the interest in gold; and then, in order that the national currency might be permanent and that nobody could have just cause to complain, I called the national banking system into existence, and pledged every bank to redeem its currency in greenbacks, and the Government pledged that every dollar should be redeemed in the end—the securities to be pledged and provided—that in the end everything should be made equivalent to gold.

I think this is the true idea of a greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people; made to serve the purpose of money in the midst of a great strife, when we must have everything we can get. And, fellow-citizens, in my humble judgment, if out of this war this national currency comes as is provided for in our platform, so that no Western farmer or merchant will be obliged to pay tribute to the East in his exchange, [applause] so that we shall not lose upon exchange so large a profit upon our industry; so that the laborer receives his dollar or two dollars, or a dozen dollars, at the night or week's end, shall be perfectly sure that it will not turn to dust and ashes before the morning sun rises. I say if we can get such a sound currency as this, then this country will not, at least, have been without one of the collateral benefits of this war, if you can take your money on the Atlantic, and go to the Pacific, and pay your bills all the way, without having to change the currency at every tavern you stop at. * * I say if the Government is administered as it should be, with proper vigor and economy every dollar in greenbacks will be as good as a dollar in gold. Why, eight months ago, if I could have had the assurance that I would not have been troubled with any other issues—if I could have been assured that there should be no trouble from any unauthorized currency, unauthorized by any but the nation itself—I would have undertaken to resume specie payment in a week, if anybody wanted it, and I say, now, if the war is prosecuted as it ought to be, and the Government is administered with the economy and prudence that I trust it will be, then there is no more danger of that currency than there is that the American people will fail.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11, 1864.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..C. | 107⅛ | 225 | Erie Railway | 102⅞ |
| 11,000 | do | 107⅝ | 600 | do .......b30 | 103 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small | 102⅜ | 300 | do .......b10 | 102⅞ |
| | | | 100 | do .......b15 | 102⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | 101⅞ | 200 | do | 102⅞ |
| 5,000 | do | 101⅞ | 200 | do .......b10 | 102⅞ |
| 18,000 | do...new iss. | 101⅞ | 2500 | do | 102⅞ |
| 156,000 | do | 101⅞ | 250 | do .......s30 | 102 |
| 500 | do | 101⅞ | 200 | do | 102⅛ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. | 100¾ | 250 | do | 102 |
| 500 | U. S. 10-40s. C | 95 | 200 | Hud. Riv. R. | 123 |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5s, '71..C. | 98 | 300 | do | 122⅞ |
| 25,000 | Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct. | 108¼ | 400 | do | 122⅞ |
| | | | 300 | do .......s30 | 122 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. | 95⅛ | 100 | do | 122¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 95⅞ | 50 | Stonington R. | 130 |
| 2,000 | Ill. Co. Bs., '77 | 101⅜ | 700 | Reading R. | 138 |
| 1,000 | M. 6s iss. to Pacific R. | 67 | 300 | do .......s10 | 138 |
| | | | 200 | do .......b10 | 138 |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 41 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. ...s10 | 128⅝ |
| 30,000 | do | 41½ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. ...b30 | 75⅞ |
| 15,000 | do | 41½ | 200 | do | 74⅞ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s. | 108 | 400 | do .......s10 | 75 |
| 1,000 | Mich C. 8 ⅌c. old. | 125 | 2000 | do | 75 |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs | 117 | 600 | do .......b10 | 75⅛ |
| 10,000 | Dl. Lac. & W. 1 M | 115 | 200 | do .......b7 | 75⅜ |
| 2,000 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 104 | 100 | do .......b5 | 75 |
| 5,000 | do | 103⅜ | 20 | Mich. S. Guar. | 140 |
| 1,000 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st. | 117⅜ | 37 | Ill. Cen. R. | 130 |
| 2,000 | do | 117 | 50 | do .......s30 | 128 |
| 1,000 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. ex.-int | 62¾ | 300 | Cle. & Pitts. | 105 |
| | | | 200 | do .......b5 | 105 |
| 5,000 | Mar. 1st M. B | 95⅛ | 25 | Chi. & N. W. | 46 |
| 3,000 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. | 93⅞ | 500 | do | 45⅛ |
| 3,000 | Am. Gold | 244¼ | 500 | do | 45⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | 244 | 500 | do | 45¼ |
| 30 | Mer. Ex. Bank | 98 | 400 | Chi. & N. W. Pref. | 83 |
| 30 | B'k of Commerce | 104 | 100 | do | 82⅞ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 205 | 200 | do | 82⅞ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pr. .b15 | 52¾ | 100 | do .......b5 | 83 |
| 1000 | do | 52⅜ | 300 | do .......b30 | 83⅜ |
| 800 | do | 52¼ | 6 | Cle., Col. & Cin R. | 170 |
| 500 | do | 52⅝ | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. | 114⅛ |
| 250 | Am. Coal Co. | 82 | 800 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 104 |
| 100 | do | 81 | 600 | do | 104¼ |
| 200 | do | 80 | 300 | do .......b30 | 104⅝ |
| 100 | Quick M. Co. | 84¾ | 100 | do .......b10 | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do | 85 | 100 | do .......s30 | 104⅛ |
| 100 | Wyoming V. C. Co. | 51 | 100 | do .......s10 | 104 |
| 1200 | Mar. Min. Co. | 38⅜ | 300 | do | 104¼ |
| 100 | do | 38⅛ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 105⅜ |
| 200 | do | 38⅞ | 400 | do | 106 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 126¼ | 300 | do | 106⅛ |
| 100 | do | 126⅜ | 200 | do | 106⅝ |
| 50 | Alt. & T. H. Pref. | 76 | 800 | do | 106⅛ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alt. R. Pr. | 92 | 100 | Mil. & P. Du C. | 52⅜ |
| 100 | Miss. & Mo. R. | 35 | | | |

#### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..C. | 107⅜ | 500 | Erie R. | 101⅞ |
| 35,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. | 101⅜ | 200 | do .......b5 | 101⅜ |
| 25,000 | do | 101⅜ | 200 | do | 101⅞ |
| 15,000 | do...new iss. | 101⅜ | 300 | Hudson R. R. ...s30 | 122 |
| 500 | do...new iss. | 102 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 105 |
| 16,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 Yr..C. | 95⅛ | 500 | M. S. & N. I. | 74¼ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 10-40s..C. | 94⅞ | 500 | do .......b15 | 74⅛ |
| 10,000 | O. & Miss. Cer. | 40⅛ | 100 | do .......b5 | 74⅜ |
| 10,000 | Am. Gold .......s30 | 239 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. ...s30 | 127¾ |
| 500 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 82⅛ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. R. | 45 |
| 200 | do | 82¼ | 500 | do | 44⅞ |
| 200 | do | 82 | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 104¼ |
| 100 | Canton Co | 35 | 300 | do .......b30 | 105 |
| 100 | do | 34¾ | 300 | do | 104⅞ |
| 100 | Quick. Min | 84⅝ | 500 | do | 104⅝ |
| 200 | do | 84⅛ | 200 | P. F. W. & C | 105⅜ |
| 1000 | Mar. Min. Co. | 37⅛ | 100 | do .......s30 | 105⅜ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 125⅛ | 100 | do .......b30 | 106⅜ |
| 50 | do | 125 | 100 | do | 106 |

#### OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 40 | 100 | Ch. & R. I. R. | 103¾ |
| 20,000 | do .......s3 | 40 | 200 | do .......b3 | 104 |
| 20,000 | do .......s3 | 40⅛ | 100 | do .......s3 | 103⅞ |
| 10,000 | do .......b3 | 40⅛ | 100 | do .......b3 | 103⅞ |
| 300 | Erie R. | 102 | 100 | do .......b4 | 103⅞ |
| 200 | do .......s3 | 101⅞ | 100 | do .......c | 103⅞ |
| 400 | do .......c | 101⅞ | 100 | do .......c | 103⅞ |
| 200 | do .......b5 | 102 | 600 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 44 |
| 200 | do | 101⅞ | 100 | do | 44⅛ |
| 1000 | Hud. Riv. R. | 122 | 100 | do .......b3 | 44⅛ |
| 100 | do .......s30 | 122 | 100 | do .......s3 | 44⅛ |
| 500 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 74 | 100 | do | 44⅛ |
| 300 | do .......s3 | 73⅞ | 400 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. ..b3 | 82⅜ |
| 400 | do .......s3 | 73⅞ | 200 | do .......c | 82⅛ |
| 200 | do | 73⅞ | 200 | do .......b3 | 82¼ |
| 300 | do .......b3 | 74 | 300 | do | 82½ |
| 400 | do .......c | 73⅞ | 200 | do .......c | 82 |
| 300 | do .......b5 | 74 | 200 | do | 82¼ |
| 200 | do | 73⅞ | 700 | P. Ft. W. & C. | 104⅜ |
| 200 | Clev. & Pitts .....s3 | 105 | 100 | T. H. & Alt. R. ...c | 54 |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 127¼ | 100 | Mar. Min. Co. ...s3 | 37⅜ |
| 100 | do .......c | 127¼ | 100 | do .......c | 37⅜ |
| 600 | do | 127⅜ | 200 | do | 37⅝ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal | 51¼ | | | |

#### OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 40 | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 104⅝ |
| 20,000 | do | 41⅛ | 300 | do | 105 |
| 50 | Erie R. | 102 | 100 | do .......s3 | 105 |
| 1000 | do .......b3 | 102⅛ | 100 | do .......s5 | 105 |
| 400 | do | 102⅛ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 45⅜ |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. ...s3 | 122⅞ | 100 | do .......b3 | 45⅜ |
| 400 | do | 122⅞ | 200 | do .......b3 | 45⅛ |
| 100 | do .......s10 | 122⅞ | 100 | do .......s3 | 45¼ |
| 300 | M. S. & N. I. ...s3 | 74¾ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 83¼ |
| 300 | do | 75 | 100 | do .......b10 | 83⅜ |
| 1200 | do | 74⅞ | 100 | do .......b5 | 83⅛ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co. | 84⅜ | 500 | P. Ft. W. & C. | 106⅜ |
| 200 | Mariposa M. Co. | 38 | 500 | do | 106⅛ |
| 200 | do | 38⅛ | 100 | do | 106⅛ |

FRIDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The Gold-room opened with some show of steadiness this morning, at 243 ⅌ cent., the figure quoted at 4 o'clock yesterday, but the dealings subsequently fell off to 240@239 ⅌ cent. About the close of 'Change hours, 3 o'clock P. M., the market was rallied again to 243@243½ ⅌ cent. The export demand for Gold is not large, and the inquiry for Bills on Europe for Saturday's steamers not so active as for the last packet. The confidence of the Gold speculators for a rise on the result of the Presidential election is very much weakened by the more popular impression, within a day or two, that the war is much nearer its close under Mr. LINCOLN, as reindorsed by the country, than it would have been under a change of Administration, with an equivocal platform of principles and purposes. There is, nevertheless, a formidable effort still made in the Gold-room to keep the price up, at least, until the parties who engineered last week's rise, in anticipation of the election, can get out of the speculation, free of loss, if possible. We understand that one of the Brokers to this movement (and a member of the Stock Exchange Board) was unable, to-day, to meet his maturing contracts.

The Stock Exchange is firm to-day on the Government Stocks, and there is also a large inquiry for them at the private counting offices in Wall-street. The determination of the election has increased the demand for the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks, and made old holders as well as new buyers more confident in the Public Credit. The Railway list was somewhat irregular at both Boards. The receipts from some of the Western lines, such as Fort Wayne and Rock Island made their shares an exception to the indecision of the market this morning. Both these Roads were firm. The Fort Wayne earnings for October are reported at $758,860, and the Rock Island is said to have taken over $90,000 the first week in November.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour on Thursday. The Railways generally firm in prices; speculation not very brisk:

| | Thurs. | Frid. | | Thurs. | Frid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1861 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | Mich. Southern | 74⅞ | 74⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20's | 101½ | 101⅜ | Illinois Cen | 128⅜ | 128⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 126 | 125 | Pittsburgh | 103⅝ | 104⅛ |
| Erie | 101⅝ | 102½ | Fort Wayne | 105 | 106⅛ |
| Erie Preferred | 105 | 106⅜ | Rock Island | 103⅜ | 105 |
| Hudson | 122½ | 122⅞ | Reading | 137 | 137⅛ |
| Canton | 35 | 35 | Quicksilver | 84⅛ | 84⅜ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 95⅜ | 95⅛ | Cum'land Coal | 52 | 51⅜ |
| Northwest | 45 | 45⅛ | Mariposa | 37¼ | 38 |
| Ohio & M. Certfs | 40⅜ | 41¼ | N. West Pref | 82⅜ | 83 |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phenix | 100 | Shoe and Leather | 98 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 98 | Corn Exchange | 104 |
| Commerce | 105 | Import. & Traders' | 103 |
| Bank of the Republic | 100 | Central | 100 |
| Hanover | 103 | Fourth National | 92 |
| Metropolitan | 114 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s | 107¾ | Chi. & N. W. lsts | 97 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 115 | Del., L. & W. lsts | 115 |
| Erie 1sts, '68 | 105½ | Tol. & W. 2ds | 88 |
| Erie 2ds, '79 | 114 | Mil. & P. du Ch | 113 |
| Erie 3ds, '83 | 114 | Chi. & R. I. lsts | 107 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E., '77 | 107 | Chic. & Tol. S. F | 108 |
| Hud. R. lsts | 106 | N. J. Cen. lsts | 100 |
| Harlem 3ds | 101 | N. J. Cen 2ds | 112 |
| Mich. Cen., '69 and '72 | 125 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. lsts | 115 |
| Mich. Cen., New, '83 | 130 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds | 104 |
| Chi., B. & Quincy | 123 | Chic. & Pitts. 4ths | 82 |
| Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F. | 108 | Miss. & Mo. L. G | 61 |
| Illinois Cen | 117 | Chi. & Alt. lsts | 106 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref. | 88 | Al. & G. W. | 92½ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int R. | 87 | | |

In our notice yesterday of Messrs. HEISER & Co., Bill Brokers, we should have stated that they had enlarged their business to dealings in Government Securities, not that they were also new to Bill Brokerage.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,005,297, including $260,091 in direct entries, and $745,206 warehoused. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Mnfs. of Wool. | 450 | $105,078 | 833 | $360,825 | 958 | $410,949 |
| Mnfs. Cotton | 27 | 8,824 | 309 | 90,833 | 222 | 70,868 |
| Mnfs of Silk | 98 | 44,953 | 193 | 134,251 | 92 | 103,715 |
| Mnfs. of Flax | 325 | 72,945 | 425 | 107,052 | 515 | 121,752 |
| Miscellaneous | 65 | 28,291 | 137 | 52,245 | 223 | 21,214 |
| Totals | 965 | $260,091 | 1,843 | $745,206 | 2,010 | $728,498 |
| | | 745,206 | | | | 260,091 |
| Total entered | | $1,005,297 | Total marketed | | | $988,589 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $168,807 10, including for customs, $140,000; Payments, $462,191 27; on account Loan, 703,325; Balance, $31,433,017 40.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last. 69 bbls. Ashes, 19,467 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. and 1,522 bags Corn Meal, 49,136 bush. Wheat, 4,745 bush. Corn, 110,136 bush. Oats, 52,530 bush. Barley, 3,370 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 44c.@47½c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at irregular prices; Middling, $1 40@$1 42 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices.

FRUITS—All kinds have been inactive and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and have declined 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 @$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 85@$11 20 ⅌ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 55 | @ 9 85 |
| Extra State | 10 00 | @10 50 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 10 20 | @13 00 |
| Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands | 10 85 | @11 20 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 11 25 | @13 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 60 | @13 00 |
| Poor to choice Extra Missouri | 10 50 | @15 50 |

Southern Flour is quiet and cheaper, to-day; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily declining; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $10 15@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand; sales 700 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has declined about 3c. ⅌ bushel. The demand has been moderate. Sales 97,000 bushels, including Amber $2 47@$2 50; Red Western at $2 42@$2 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 29½@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 23½@$222. Corn is in good demand at advanced prices; sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, at $1 75@$1 76 for Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue active and advancing. We quote Canada at 93c.@95c.; Western at 95c.@97½c.; State at 95c. cash, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 98; and 18,000 bushels Rye at $1 55½@$1 60 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in pretty fair demand, and held with much firmness.

LEATHER—Has been in good request, especially Hemlock-tanned Sole, at buoyant prices.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 95c.@$1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 77½c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ⅌ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continues in moderate demand, and are firm, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 57@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 3,100 bbls. We quote crude at 45c.; refined in bond at 70c.@71c.; and refined free at 86c.@87c., ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, opening at a slight advance, but closing heavily. Sales to-day, 10,800 bbls., at $41 25@$41 62½ cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 25 cash, and $39@$39 50 for one year old Mess; $41@$41 50 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $38@$38 50 for Prime; also $40@41 for New Mess, deliverable in December and January, and $39@$40 for new Prime Mess, same delivery, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales, 280 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request and very firm; sales, 250 boxes short rib, deliverable in December and January at 19¾ ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@24½c. for poor to choice, and 24½c. for extra. Beef continues in lively demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$23 for Plain; sales 1,525 bbls. Prime Mess Beef has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 tierces, for future delivery, on private account. Beef Hams continue active; 450 bbls. sold at $26@$26 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request at 16c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand and quoted firm.

SALT—Is quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

SPICES—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand, but at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last 730 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@23¾c. ⅌ lb., and 1,080 bxs. Havana at 18½c.@26½c. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 25½c.@29½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 224,000 lbs., at 18c.@19c. ⅌ lb., the latter for choice city.

TEAS—Are inactive, yet quite stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 tics Beef, at 2s. 3d.; 25 tons tallow, at 12s. 6d.; 200 Lance Wood Poles, at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 150 bbls. Apples, at 3s.; and 700 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 25s. For London, 7,000 bush. Wheat, at 3½d.; 140 tons Logwood, at 12s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese, and 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 20s. For Bremen, 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; 400 cases Tobacco, at 17s. 6d. For Genoa, 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 45s. For Cadiz, 500 pkgs. Wine, at 40s.

## Movements of European Steamers.

### FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C'y of Manchest'r | Nov. 12 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Hibernian | Nov. 12 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Germania | Nov. 12 | New-York | S'ampton |
| Persia | Nov. 16 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Baltimore | Nov. 19 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Pennsylvania | Nov. 19 | New-York | Liverpool |
| America | Nov. 19 | New-York | Sou'ampton |
| Sidon | Nov. 23 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Africa | Nov. 23 | Boston | Liverpool |
| City of London | Nov. 26 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Australasian | Nov. 30 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Virginia | Dec. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Washington | Dec. 7 | New-York | Havre |
| Erin | Dec. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Hecla | Nov. 29 | New-York | Liverpool |

### FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North American | Oct. 27 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| City of Limerick | Oct. 29 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Africa | Oct. 29 | Liverpool | Boston |
| Sidon | Nov. 1 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Nova Scotian | Nov. 1 | Liverpool | New-York |
| City of London | Nov. 2 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Australasian | Nov. 5 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Virginia | Nov. 8 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Asia | Nov. 12 | Liverpool | Boston |
| China | Nov. 19 | Liverpool | New-York |

### For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liberty | Nov. 12 | New-York | Havana |
| Evening Star | Nov. 12 | New-York | New-Orleans |
| Ariel | Nov. 16 | New-York | New-Orleans |
| Corsica | Dec. 5 | New-York | Havana |

### For California.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Costa Rica | Nov. 14 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Golden Rule | Nov. 19 | New-York | Nicaragua |
| Ocean Queen | Nov. 23 | New-York | Aspinwall |

### European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

### For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

### For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. |
| Erie Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 3 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4:00 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 4 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M. |

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also, by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; and preaching by Rev. Mr. BURNETT, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. E. ADAMS, of Concord, New-Hampshire, will preach the annual missionary sermon. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Sunday School will be addressed by Revs. E. ADAMS and Dr. HOBERT, of Iowa. At 7½ o'clock a missionary meeting will be held and addresses delivered by Revs. Dr. HOBERT and E. ADAMS.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, will be held to-morrow (SUNDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr. Young men are invited. P. K. DICKINSON, Secretary.

NATURAL OR SUPERNATURAL? WERE THERE EVER ANY MIRACLES? Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject as above, the first of three Sabbath evening's discourses on the miracles of the Bible.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. A. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S. A., Port Royal. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M. Evening service 7½ o'clock. Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the discourse on SUNDAY EVENING: *What is Spirit? Where is the Spiritual World, and what are its Relations to this World?*

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning as usual at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMONS SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. F. C. EWER, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., and Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR, in Dr. Porter's Church, Williamsburgh. Subjects—*Advantages of Denominationalism* and *Evils of Sectarianism*. Preaching in St. Ann's Church by Rev. E. BENJAMIN, at 7½ A. M. and 10½ A. M.

THE CONGREGATION OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine Services (D. V.) in the Methodist Church, 2d-av. and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday, at the same hour until further notice.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Great Salvation an Escape from Death.* At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Welcome Tokens of Approaching Glory.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM BINET, RECENTLY from Mobile, and for many years stationed in that city, will preach to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, in the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, West 22d-st. near 5th-av. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock, by Rev. DE VERREN. Both services in French.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, and at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC and Republican parties considered in reference to their influence upon past, the present and prospective condition of the country, will be the subject at the Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach before the Association in his church, northwest corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*High Aim and High Help.* Young men are invited.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on *Miracles as an Evidence of Inspiration*—being the eighth in a series of discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the fifth in a course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The Waste and Restorative Objection Considered.*

DR. FROTHINGHAM'S CHURCH, WEST 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A public meeting in aid of the objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Addresses by Rev. Drs. HAYNES, MITCHELL and the Pastor.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAS. PORTER, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF REV. DR. SEAMEN will be preached in the Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sabbath morning. Rev. JOHN EMORY COOKMAN, Pastor of the church.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Communion at the close of morning service. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., before the Young Men's Christian Association of this Church.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. C. KEBLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach in the Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE KEYS OF HEAVEN AND HELL.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—REV. Mr. GOSS lectures SUNDAY EVENING, to young men in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, on a very general but a very injurious and wicked habit. Collection for the poor.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 13th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, Nov. 13, services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in Sixth-street Baptist Church, 6th st., between Avenues B and C. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the evening service.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., cor. Waverly-pl.—The Rev. EDWARD S. ATWILL, assistant minister of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning. The Rev. DYER in the afternoon.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th av.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 30th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by URBAN C. BREWER.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The opening Heaven.* Rev. xix.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, on Broadway and 47th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, and Rev. Mr. WINTERS, at 10½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. L. F. WOLFE. Afternoon at 3 Communion. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORRY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, morning and evening.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864.

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DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

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DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

COOPER INSTITUTE—(Afternoon)—LAUGHING GAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

### The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Our special dispatch from Nashville announces the reception of news from East Tennessee of a highly interesting nature. Gen. GILLEM has already routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent the military situation as perfectly quiet. The voting had absorbed the attention of the troops. The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3,780 for LINCOLN. The Western regiments also give similar majorities for LINCOLN. The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburgh is put down at 18,000, the majority for LINCOLN being 8,000. Several Pennsylvania State agents have been placed under arrest, on account of their having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

The returns from the various counties in this State are now nearly all received, and confirm the election of Governor FENTON by seven to eight thousand majority. Even his bitterest opponents now concede his election, and heap maledictions upon those indiscreet presses which claimed SEYMOUR'S election and thereby caused their dupes to lose heavily in betting.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Military matters in the department were quiet. The weather was wet and cold. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Guiding Star* and to the Commercial Express Company, No. 60 Broadway, for late files of New-Orleans papers.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was lower yesterday—sales, 243@239, the price recovering to 243 ℘ cent. The market firm for Government Stocks. The Railways opened unsteady, but left off firm.

Flour and Wheat were in very moderate demand yesterday at reduced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley at firmer rates. Moderate sales of Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Hides, Oil, Tobacco and Whisky were reported at irregular quotations. Tallow and Petroleum were heavy and drooping. The freight market was rather more active.

E. V. R. WRIGHT, the recently-elected Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth New-Jersey District, died yesterday morning at his residence in Jersey City.

EXTRA-OFFICIAL AMBASSADORS.—We perceive that two excellent and well-meaning citizens of the United States have undertaken, on their own account, a mission to Quebec, to confer with the Provincial authorities on the subject of preventing further raids upon the border. We take it that labor of this sort might with advantage be left to the regular official agencies. There is more useful work for active and enterprizing citizens in forming a perfect organization for home defence along our border towns. The Provincial people do not seem indisposed to prevent a repetition of the St. Alban's villainies if they can; but in any case, if they fail to see what is their duty in the existing crisis, special and private appeals will hardly awaken them to a better sense. The border towns should be stirred to active and thorough preparation for any emergency.

MEXICO AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* hastens to deny that there is any truth in the report circulated by GEORGE N. SANDERS, as to a secret alliance between MAXIMILIAN and JEFF. DAVIS. It proclaims the whole thing false. When we published SANDERS' statement, we did not place much reliance upon it. But this disclaimer by the *Courrier* does not make the report, to our judgment, much less credible than it was before. We can hardly expect even the confidential literary agents of the French Emperor to know all that has transpired in the secret councils of the new Mexican Emperor. SANDERS, at all events, knows what his Richmond masters have told him. It may be a pure fabrication; but it is none the less one of the few remaining cards the rebels have to play, and they are attempting to play it with whatever skill they can command.

### The Spirit of the President.—Let it be Imitated.

"It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one," said the President, in his speech to the Pennsylvanians who came to congratulate him on his reëlection. In his speech to the Lincoln Clubs which gave him a serenade, on Thursday night, he said:

> "Now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a reëlection, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

We do most earnestly trust that these magnanimous words will be heeded by the people of both parties, and that all the bitterness of the late struggle will quickly disappear. All the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN should reflect that exultation over a defeated opponent is the habit of barbarians, but entirely unworthy of Christian men. We have reason to thank God for what we deem to be the triumph of right. We degrade this victory if we treat it as an occasion for rejoicing in the disappointment and humiliation of any portion of our fellow citizens. The victory has its worth, not at all because it is a party or a personal victory, only because it is a national blessing in which all, whether they realize it or not, are alike interested. It should be our desire to have this universally realized. To that end a chance should be given for dispassionate reflection. All irritating language should be avoided. A forbearing and generous spirit conciliates confidence, and we trust that henceforth it will uniformly be displayed by all who speak for the Union party. We have had our fight, attended by all the vehemence and the fierce blows incident to great earnestness. There is now no longer an occasion for such manifestations. The battle is over. The end is secured. What we now need is kind feeling, and a constant effort to assimilate all the late opposing political elements of the North into one common public devotion, so that the Government shall have the fullest moral as well as material strength, and the war soon find its glorious issue in the crushing of the rebellion, and the honorable return of the South to the freest participation of all the blessings of the Union.

The late supporters of Gen. McCLELLAN can gain nothing by the further opposition to President LINCOLN. He cannot be displaced; and he will be supported by an immense majority in Congress, and by the Governor and Legislature of nearly every State. Mere party hostility can avail nothing. Its maintenance, therefore, can proceed from nothing but a spirit of faction. We cannot believe that the masses of the Democratic party will, without provocation, cherish any such spirit. Of course, such we understand that there are individuals who will not, and cannot, rid themselves of it. It is easier for an Ethiopian to change his skin than for one who has been a thorough-going party hack to turn from his old paths. His habit of looking at things simply in their party bearings has destroyed all capacity of moving on high public grounds; and if by some strange fatality he is thrown there, he is sure to struggle back very quickly to his old level. It is idle to invoke any support of President LINCOLN from politicians of this description. They are bound to oppose President LINCOLN to the last day of his official life, and to leave nothing untried that promises to weaken him. The fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not the candidate of their party, is reason enough for them to do their best toward obstructing every policy and measure he seeks to promote. But the vast majority of the Democratic party are capable of more rational conduct. There can be no mistake about this, for it was shown most impressively at the great uprising after the attack on Sumter. The masses of all parties responded electrically to the President's call. Had not the Democratic masses thus responded—had the antagonism between the 1,792,000 anti-Lincoln voters in 1860, in the present loyal States, and the 1,857,000 Lincoln voters, continued—the rebel flag would long ago have been floating from the dome of our National Capitol, and the absolute conquest of the North would have been made inevitable.

There is no good reason why this same public spirit of the people of both parties may not again be aroused to complete, as it was aroused to begin, the overthrow of the rebellion. The object to be realized is the same, and the encouragement even stronger. Then it was impossible to foresee how long the prodigious energies of the rebellion would enable it to hold out. Now we know that those energies are nearly exhausted. Give the President but the same staunch and fervent support that he then received, and the rebellion will lie helpless before the grass grows again. There is a limit to all human endurance. There is a predominance of strength which no courage can withstand. Nothing is more certain than that the North has the power to give a speedy quietus to all the remaining stubbornness of the rebellion. Having the power, it should have the will. It is the solemn duty of every man who gave Mr. LINCOLN his vote last Tuesday to aid in enlivening that will. This he certainly cannot do by renewing the late political strife, or by jeers and taunts at those who came out of the strife second best. He must let "bygones be bygones," and cheerfully, nay joyously, welcome every manifestation by his late opponents of a readiness to bow to the choice of the people, and to follow the impulses of a loyal spirit.

It is our sincere belief that if all those who gave Mr. LINCOLN their votes will faithfully exhibit the spirit of his speeches since those votes, patriotic devotion will soon again become the one dominating feeling everywhere. The late party divisions will melt away and disappear; all forms of malevolence will give way to the higher qualities of the human soul; we shall again see free play given to every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle. We shall again see a united North.

> "Those opposed eyes,
> Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
> All of one nature, of one substance bred,
> Did lately meet in th' intestine strife,
> Shall yet in mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
> *March all one way.*"

### A Few Interesting Figures from City Election Returns.

We would like to have those "respectable" Democrats who stood by their party in the recent election, bestow a little attention on the analysis of the returns from this city. They should ask themselves the question why it is that the lowest districts of the city, the haunts of vice and crime, the notorious headquarters of gamblers and ruffians, and all the most crowded and wretched of the "tenement-house" districts, give tremendous majorities for the Opposition, while the wards where are intelligent American mechanics, and where are gathered the most education and character among the merchants and professional men, uniformly poll a strong Union vote. We venture to say that throughout the country, from Maine to Kansas, this is the general rule, though with here and there marked exceptions. The vicious and ignorant population of the cities and manufacturing villages has been for McCLELLAN, while the strength of LINCOLN lay in the farming class, and the intelligent classes of the towns.

Thus in this city, in the First Ward, where are nearly as many rum-holes as houses, and where in a small space is gathered a fearful amount of wretchedness and poverty, Mr. McCLELLAN has *ten* to Mr. LINCOLN'S one, or 2,161 to 213; one notorious district of it giving the Democratic candidate twenty to the Union one, or 640 to 34.

The Fourth Ward, where are the worst dance-saloons and most murderous haunts of the city, shows nearly six to one for its favorite, or 2,379 to 435; one district, (Sixth,) giving twenty-five times as many votes to Gen. McCLELLAN as to his opponent.

The Sixth Ward again, once ill-famed for the Five Points, and still containing an awful amount of ruffianism and vice, tenders the Peace-Democracy nearly *eleven to one*, or 3,457 for McCLELLAN to 829 for LINCOLN; some of its worst districts showing twenty to one for their candidate.

The Fourteenth Ward, in portions of which are crowds of brothels and rum-shops, runs up its vote some five to one for the Chicago candidate, or 4,229 to 859.

The Eleventh, where are immense multitudes of ignorant Germans, packed and thronged in lofty tenement houses, and where domicile, the rag-pickers and bone-gatherers of New-York, testifies its honor to the distinguished General of the Democracy by 5,532 against 1,990.

The eighteeenth, where, in the eastern portion of which, was the most rioting last Summer, and which abounds with crammed tenement-houses and liquor-shops, and a most degraded population, manifests its devotion to peace by giving 4,424 against 2,678.

The Seventeenth again, with its crowded German population, and its "Mackerelville," rolls up the heaviest majority of any Ward for "Little MAC," 7,031 against 3,425.

We might go on thus with other districts equally notorious, or equally filled with a degraded and ignorant population.

On the other hand, the Ninth, a most intelligent and orderly ward, with large numbers of native-born mechanics and business people, gives Mr. LINCOLN 3,488, against 3,844.

The Fifteenth, unquestionably the most intelligent and orderly ward in the city, shows the only Union majority, 2,244 against 1,970.

And so with the districts lying between Second-avenue and Seventh, and in all the cross-streets, from river to river, where are separate houses and a well-off or intelligent class,—the votes here for the Administration increase immensely.

Such facts are significant, and should be thoughtfully weighed by candid Democrats. Are they prepared to stand by the party whose great strength lies in the pauperism and vice of our cities?

### Davis on Prisoners of War.

In his Macon speech JEFF. DAVIS so effectually threw aside the assumed character of "a Southern gentleman," claimed for him by his admirers here and elsewhere, that his organs hereabouts hastened to disclaim the authenticity of the report. The possibility of the Confederate President so far forgetting his *Chesterfield* as to call the Governor of a sovereign and independent State of the Confederacy "a miserable scoundrel," could not be admitted for a moment. And, thereupon, it became specially obligatory upon the worshippers of the Southern chivalry to proclaim the whole thing a vile forgery.

Mr. DAVIS'S Richmond organs were less careful of his good fame. They admitted the authenticity of the report, and mildly censured its tone and temper. They could not go the length of DAVIS'S henchmen in the North, and boldly deny that the utterances had ever been made. But they palliated the mistake by pointing to the excitement under which their President necessarily spoke, and deprecated severe comments upon his indiscretions. At Macon DAVIS so far forgot his *rôle* that instead of rounding his periods with scholarly ease, and delivering them with graceful modulation, he fumed and scolded with a vigor which might readily have been mistaken for native ill-breeding.

Yet, we think that speech at Macon marked a mind far less vulgar in its tone, far more characteristic of the instincts even of gentle breeding than his last address to the rebel Congress. At Macon, DAVIS gave involuntary scope to the passion that raged within him. At Richmond he sat down to lie—to lie vulgarly—to lie after such fashion that he could barely expect to be believed among any intelligent class of the community at home or abroad. His superficial cultivation of the graces and bearing of a well-bred man has not taught him, it seems, that vulgar falsehood is the first refuge of the man of low and common associations. Therefore, when he made use of the following words in regard to the exchange of prisoners, we take it, he showed much more clearly than he did at Macon that his natural position is certainly not in the company of gentlemen:

> "The question," he says, "in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war, has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations, or pretended retaliation."

This unblushing declaration as to the treatment of prisoners, North and South, uttered as it was with a full knowledge of the facts, is too atrociously false, we feel assured, even to be accepted by DAVIS' own friends and supporters abroad. From DAVIS, those who have the least desire to form an honest opinion, will turn to the startling report recently made by Dr. MOTT, Dr. DELAFIELD, Judge HARE, and other men of equal social and professional standing. They will there find that after the most careful and prolonged investigation into the treatment of rebel soldiers in prison here, there was not the shadow of a complaint on the point of the quality or quantity of the supplies of food, clothing and medicines they received. At Point Lookout, where as many as 9,000 prisoners were together at one time, the testimony is that "they were supplied with vegetables, with the best wheat bread, and fresh and salt meat, *three times daily, in abundant measure.*" In short, they had the full Government ration. "Out of the 9,000, only 400 reported to the Surgeon; and of these only one hundred were confined to their beds, thirty were sick, and but fifteen or twenty were considered hopeless cases."

In contrast with this one brief quotation, as to the picture which one of the least loathesome of the Southern prisons—the Libby, at Richmond—presented: "The daily ration was a small loaf of bread about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal;" and, said one of the officers, 'I would gladly have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable.'" Again, says the report:

> "The rooms are one hundred feet long by forty feet broad. In six of these rooms twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from the Brigadier-General to the Second Lieutenant, were confined for many months; and this was all the space that was allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise! It seems incredible. Ten feet by two were all that could be claimed by each man—hardly enough to measure his length upon; and even this was further abridged by the room necessarily taken for cooking, washing and clothes drying."

These are but mere items in a mass of evidence for which the venerable Dr. MOTT and his colleagues are prepared to vouch, and which confronts the reckless and atrociously false statement of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is almost an insult to the distinguished men who signed this report to put their testimony against that of this braggart outlaw at Richmond.

### The New Revolution Threatened.

We, in common with the civilized world, are regarding with deep interest the grand experiment which the Southern Confederacy is about making with the arming of the slaves. The skillful and desperate oligarchy which control it, having lost all their own property in the struggle, are about casting that for which the rebellion was made into the burning cauldron of civil war. They have exhausted the white population, forcing into the ranks State officials, detailed producers, and even those over forty-five years and under eighteen who could bear arms. DAVIS, with that clear, cold glance of his, sees that his ambition has buried under the soil of the battle-fields the flower of the Southern youth, and that now he must turn to his last resource—the most desperate of all expedients—the arming of the slaves.

It is evident from our Southern exchanges that deep excitement has arisen all through Southern society at this desperate and revolutionary plan. The slaveholding interest stand aghast at a project which would strip the rebel aristocracy of a thousand millions of property and leave them open to a volcanic convulsion at any moment. But, on the other side, are the poor whites, the rank and file, and all that large class in the army and in civil life who have already lost everything, who really now, like the ancient Prætorians, have no home or property, but are the soldiers of DAVIS. These would gladly see the wealthy remainder of the slave-owners take their share in the burdens of the war and themselves enjoy the assistance of one or two hundred thousand negro soldiers and pioneers.

DAVIS and his compeers are the most desperate men; they strike for empire on one side, and on the other they expect nothing but banishment or the gallows. They, of course, will hesitate at nothing which could give them the final triumph. After having sacrificed all their own wealth—after seeing the first-born of every Southern family offered on the hideous altar of their cause—they are not likely to linger long at staking a few thousand negroes for the sake of victory. But, standing between two great interests, the rebel President and his Cabinet must act very cautiously. They protest against arming the slaves, except as the last resort; but they are in favor of drilling them "as pioneers," and having them all prepared for an emergency. This, of course, they could have done under the previous act of the rebel Congress. DAVIS can mean nothing but the drilling and arming of 40,000 negroes as soldiers. It is a tremendous step to take.

Our pro-slavery writers, who could not find words to express their contempt for a similar proposition when made by President LINCOLN, who knew that the wretched slaves would never fight, and who prophesied that we were only offering these miserable victims to their worthless destroyers, now affect to believe that the war is to be lengthened out for years by this measure, and that new hosts of whites must be called out to meet the rebel levy of blacks.

The more we reflect upon it, the more we see clearly that this measure, if adopted, will convulse the rebel Confederacy and hasten the war to a conclusion. We must remember there is a *race and class-feeling* among the blacks, as much as there would be among Northerners and whites if they were placed in the midst of foreigners. This feeling, for years, has been directed toward the Free States and our authorities as their natural friends and protectors. When FREMONT ran for President eight years ago, the expectation of liberty ran like a wave through all those dumb and wretched masses of men. When LINCOLN came in they gathered everywhere, from the talk of their masters, that he was their Friend and Emancipator. In the darkest and remotest part of that terrible slave empire, on the coast of South Carolina, our approaching gunboats found these simple creatures waiting, with their bundles packed, on the shore, for their deliverers. Ill-treatment, neglect and injustice since have never wiped out their child-like feeling of trust in the Northern friendliness for them. Everywhere the Yankee prisoner, the scout, the raider, the marching armies or the deserted sick and wounded of our comrades, have received guidance, shelter, food, comfort and assistance from the slaves. There is not an instance recorded of their being false to us, while not a day passes in which they do not abandon or cheat their masters. Had our first harsh and unjust treatment been continued, had the pro-slavery feeling controlled our Generals the last two years as it did the first year, and especially had no Emancipation Proclamation been given forth, we should have lost the negro; and this final stroke of JEFF. DAVIS, though it ended slavery, would have established the Confederacy past all hope of overthrowing it. But now, even Southern Emancipation (for that is what this measure means) is *too late*. The negro believes in us, and hates his master; his whole race in America is Northern in feeling. No promises of the rebel Government could possibly beguile him. He will desert, if put in the rebel armies; or he will use the arms and the discipline they give him, to overthrow the accursed power which has brought such miseries on his people, and whose name is the emblem in his mind of all cruelty and oppression.

### Winter Campaigning.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army in Georgia, as well as from Gen. GRANT'S army in Virginia, is certainly of a kind to show that there is to be no pause in the prosecution of active operations this Winter. SHERMAN is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that GRANT will have Petersburgh, and that the rebel army will be closely shut up in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

THE DICTATOR AND CAPT. ERICSSON.—It will be seen that the great ocean iron-clad monitor ram *Dictator*, which made her trial trip in the bay yesterday, failed to approve herself the perfect machine which had been promised. There has been great discussion about this vessel among naval men during her progress in building; but Capt. ERICSSON'S name, and his notes, have done much to keep up public confidence in her. Persons had even gone so far as to assert that she would not float above water at all; but that when she got her guns, ordnance-stores and coal aboard, she would be at least level with the water, if not several inches or feet under it. In reply to these criticisms and assertions, Capt. ERICSSON wrote a note a few days ago, in which he said that "nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department;" and further stated, that on the 2d inst., when she had two-thirds of her stores, half her complement of shot, and six hundred tons of coal aboard, she was *thirty-one* inches out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow—that her draft was half an inch less than the estimates, and that she would have to be brought *eight inches* deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim. These statements from Capt. ERICSSON were very reassuring. On the trial trip, yesterday, however, according to the naval report of it, the vessel was carefully measured, and found to be above the surface of the water as follows: Forward, 2 feet 10 inches; aft, 2 feet; amidships, 15¼ inches. How much further she will be depressed when she gets all of her war stock aboard, remains to be seen—though we suppose it is a matter capable of calculation. The naval report also sets forth other serious defects in the *Dictator's* steerage and movements.

We shall be very sorry indeed, if this great war vessel, from which so much has been hoped, does not fulfill the promises of her distinguished designer and the expectation of the country. She has been a very costly machine, and we trust that Capt. ERICSSON'S genius will yet be enabled to show that the money has not been misspent. Further argument about the matter is unnecessary. The ship is now on practical trial, and we wait for results.

DEATH OF COL. TOLLES.—This gallant officer died at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, from the effect of wounds received several weeks since in the Shenandoah Valley. It was for some time hoped that he would recover.

### State Sovereignty in Ancient Greece, and What Came of It.

STATE RIGHTS. A PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE RUINS OF ANCIENT GREECE. By Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, LL. D.

Among the hard but wholesome lessons which we shall have learned from this tremendous war, is the conviction that we have not so completely founded a new era as to be totally independent of and above comparison with all foreign nations and past times. Mr. STILLE has given us a valuable hint from modern English history; Prof. LEWIS now gives us one as valuable from the history of ancient Greece.

The Union Professor (*Union* in a double sense; it is just such a paronomasia as would have delighted old HOMER,) has studied Greek in a thoroughly practical and profitable manner. There may be some difference of opinion as to his technical accuracy in the philosophical terminology of the Greek logicians and other matters of verbal scholarship; but with the spirit of Greek philosophy as illustrated by Greek history, he is perhaps more thoroughly imbued than any man in the country. Nay, we have little hesitation in affirming that no Hellenist throughout Anglo-Saxondom has ever drawn a historical parallel so neat, finished and telling as this "photograph." It has long been a principal distinction of the two great English Universities that OXFORD attended more to the *matter* and CAMBRIDGE to the *words* of classical authors; but unfortunately the Oxonians, with some brilliant exceptions like Dr. ARNOLD, seldom made a wise modern application of the ancient lessons which they had so carefully conned.

The value of analogical reasoning has been very variously estimated. The late Archbishop WHATELY thought so highly of it that he defined wisdom as "the ready perception of analogies." On the other hand it has been contemptuously said that "you can prove anything by analogy." But we may safely hold that, whenever, of two things analogically compared, the differences no less than the resemblances help the argument, a pretty strong case has been made out. And such a comparison Prof. LEWIS offers us.

The territory of ancient Greece had great advantages of shape and position. It was inhabited by men of the same race, with the same language, traditions and religion; men of surpassing courage, genius and artistic taste, so far superior to other nations of their time, that until the rise of the Roman power, they might well claim to be *the* civilized people of the world, and their application of the term "barbarian" to all foreigners, however arrogant, was not without justification in fact.

Why do we find the political life of this otherwise highly favored people a very hell on earth? Why were the Greek States constantly at war with one another and within themselves? Why had they "sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion" inside their city walls, and an almost perpetual border war without? Of the fact there can be no doubt; philosophers and historians of all parties, monarchists and aristocrats, as well as democrats, testify to it. What was the cause? *That the Greeks, instead of being one nation, were a multitude of petty States.*

They always had aspirations after Union from the earliest days. The legend of Troy shows this—to which, by the way, we are surprised to see the Professor attribute a serious historical value. They knew what a fine thing "Panhellenism" would be if they could get it, and they dreamed about it and sighed for it as the Germans do for "unity," but with all their cleverness they were never practical enough to devise an efficient way of obtaining it. One magnificent opportunity they had—the Persian War—but they wasted that chance of forming "a more perfect union." As usually happens in confederacies, the league fell to pieces as soon as the outside pressure was over. They went crazy after "autonomy," or State independence, though in reality the smaller States were always influenced or bullied by the larger. Still, they were always forming confederacies, and dissolving them as soon as formed. Thebes was now with, and now against Sparta, just as, if we were *Vallandigham-ed*, the West might at one time join New-England against the Middle States, at another the Border States against New-England. One more chance Greece had. If Democratic Athens had conquered in the Peloponnesian war, the Panhellenic idea might have been adequately developed. But oligarchic Sparta gained the day, and *nominally* established the principle of "autonomy," though in fact she treated her weak allies much as JEFFERSON DAVIS does the remonstrant North Carolinians, and "the State rights of Corinth and Megara became just about as valuable and as tenable as those of New-Jersey would be, lying in her petty sovereignty between New-York and Pennsylvania."

During the rapid degradation of Greece which followed the Peloponnesian war, we find the most singular and startling resemblances to occurrences of the present day. We see the Persian Envoy in secret conclave with a Spartan faction, as the British Ambassador was visited by the Copperhead leaders in this city; and to complete the parallel, abuse of the Persians had always previously been a standing political capital of the Spartans, as abuse of England was of our Pro-slavery Democrats. So, in the peace of Antalcidas, the Persian King lays down the law of State Sovereignty to the Greeks, just as learned and benevolent European statesmen and authors undertake to explain to us our Constitution. The natural end of these State Sovereignties was that they were all swallowed up by an able and unscrupulous autocrat.

We have already remarked that the differences of the two cases strengthen the argument quite as much as their resemblances. Thus, unique outwardly as the Greek territory was, its internal divisions coincided, to a considerable extent, with national boundaries. Our State divisions, particularly those of the newer States, are generally of the most arbitrary and accidental character. As boundaries of independent nationalities, they could not last a decade. (The Professor says "fifty years," but this is a very liberal use of the figure *litotes*.)

Again, the Panhellenic privileges of any Greek, though in some respects tangible, were in others very cloudy and indefinite. They were rather equitable than legal—or it might be more accurate to say rather international than national rights. But the rights of an American citizen in *every State* of the Union have a tangible existence, a legal and constitutional definition. "The man of Plymouth has the same right in Virginia as the man of Jamestown." * * * "Every Northern soldier now in Virginia has a right to be there, even if the necessities of war did not send him there." The South often violated these rights, but they still existed legally. Finally, and this is the great and instructive difference, the Greeks never were able to form a nation; they were never anything better than little "sovereign States." We always were a nation, even during the purgatorial interregnum of the old confederation. "No one of these several sovereign States was ever acknowledged as such by any Power on the face of the earth." * * *

"If we have not been a nation, one nation, then for the space of ninety years there has been no political sovereignty within these limits." * * * "In nearly a century we have been speaking and acting and living a lie."

Prof. LEWIS might have added that no foreigner thinks even of recognizing the *rebel* States in their *individual* sovereignty. The fiercest interventionist does not speak of them as such. They are "the people of the South," "the Confederates," &c. "He has created a new nation," said JEFFERSON DAVIS' ministerial admirer, not "he has restored independence to the oppressed Virginians, Carolinians," &c.

We have no room to follow the Professor through his general application and conclusion, but the pith of it is so clear and simple that a child may understand it. "Is any one at a loss how he shall vote in a contest like this? *Let him be guided by the instincts of the enemy!*"

This remarkable pamphlet contains nearly a hundred pages, but the subject is so pregnant that one would find it hard to say where or how omission or condensation should be practiced.

CARL BENSON.

**THE FINE ARTS.**—Miss HOSMER's very elaborate, highly ornamental, and imposing statue of "Zenobia" was exhibited last evening to a select party of ladies and gentlemen at the Derby Gallery. Among the visitors were a large number of those most highly distinguished in literature and art.

HOW JOHN BULL ACKNOWLEDGED THE CORN.—Apropos of JOSHUA BATES, the great London banker, whose death has just been so appropriately noticed by our Chamber of Commerce, a little incident occurs to us that amusingly yet fully illustrates his jealous love for his native land. In the month of January, 1847, at a certain dinner party in London, at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord MORPETH, Mr. BATES, and many other distinguished men were present, the conversation turned upon the Irish famine; and the remark was made by Lord JOHN that he rejoiced that so good a substitute for the native breadstuff had been found as the Indian corn. Turning to Mr. BATES his lordship went on to say, "Why, BATES, some of the cobs have *twelve* or *fourteen* rows of grain on them." Mr. BATES coolly replied, "Yes, my Lord, I have seen from *twenty* to *twenty-four* rows on a cob." "That is a rank Yankeeism," was the pleasant retort of the Premier, and the whole company shouted in approval. The burst of incredulous merriment over, Mr. BATES bought his peace by a wager of a dinner for the company all round that he could produce such an ear. "Done!" exclaimed Lord JOHN, and the bet was clinched.

The dinner passed off. Mr. BATES returned at home not entirely at ease. He had done a strange thing; for the first time in his life he had made an engagement he was not absolutely certain of his ability to fulfill. He had misgivings that he had rashly pledged the honor of his native land. It had been long since he had looked upon an American crib; and however patiently he winnowed the *corn*-ucopia of his memory, he found that the cobs of his early days had "gone glimmering through the things that were," and were now so far off that he couldn't count the rows. He was, as PLAUTUS would say, *redactus ad inopias*—in Yankee parlance, "hard up." But fortune favors the brave. It happened that a well-known New-York merchant dropped in, next day, at the counting-house of the BARINGS. Mr. BATES, with brightening face, hailed him, and made known his difficulty. "You are safe," was the ready response; "if I live to get home, you shall have even a bigger ear than you have promised."

Mr. G—— soon returned to New-York, and straightway went to Messrs. ROGERS & REYNOLDS, of Lafayette, Ind., telling the story, and begging them, for the honor of the country, to come to the rescue, and turn the tables on Lord JOHN. In the July following, Mr. G—— received by express, from Lafayette, a nicely arranged box containing six ears of horse-tooth corn, two of which had twenty-nine rows, two *thirty-one*, and two THIRTY-TWO. The box was forthwith addressed to A. J. BATES, Esq., care of Messrs. BARING, Bros. & Co., shipped by Black Ball Line, care of the Liverpool house. It reached its destination. The result was that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, first Lord of the Treasury, third son of the late Duke of Bedford by the second daughter of GEORGE, Viscount TORRINGTON, and lineal descendant of Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, the martyr of liberty, *acknowledged the corn.* The dinner was won. JOSHUA BATES did *not* perpetrate a "Yankeeism"—at least none to be ashamed of. The largest of these ears of corn is now displayed in the British Museum, dividing attention with the Nineveh Bull and the Koh-i-noor diamond.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

### WHAT GEN. SHERMAN MAY DO.

Among the hope-inspiring anticipations that lie along the triumphant path of Gen. SHERMAN's grand advance, the most splendid of all is the probability that he may have an opportunity of releasing our prisoners at Andersonville, Columbia, &c. What a triumph would that be! If he can but do it, the whole nation will rise up and call him blessed.

### THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

From present appearances it does not seem probable that any of the hitherto mentioned candidates for the vacant Chief-Justiceship will receive the nomination. The names of EWING, of Ohio, and MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, are now prominently under consideration. Ohio men are urging Judge SWAYNE, in preference to CHASE, as the nominee of their State.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, returned to this city this morning from his home at Albany, N. Y. He is confined to his room to-day from the effects of a fall, received while on his way here. Gen. BANKS and lady arrived in town this evening.

### GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The *Star* of this evening says in regard to SHERMAN's operations:

"SHERMAN is operating with his five corps in different bodies in HOOD's rear, and is already between him and any possible line for his retreat south when he sees the necessity of so doing, which, we apprehend, will not be long hence."

## Mexico and the Southern Confederacy

### NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this city, which is usually well informed on Mexican affairs, in its issue of to-day authoritatively denies the statements which have been published in the newspapers, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, existed between the Empire of Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. The Imperial Government of MAXIMILIAN, it declares, does not now entertain, and has never entertained, any relations with the rebel Government at Richmond.

## Severe Tornado at Chester, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 10.

A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Ill., at two o'clock yesterday morning. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the sleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded, several of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs on the river were carried nearly a fourth of a mile up the bluff.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The loss of property by the tornado at Chester, Illinois, is about $60,000. The town of Randolph, seven miles distant, also suffered severely. Nearly all the houses in the place were blown down.

## Care for Our Soldiers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You well say, in your issue of this morning, in relation to the appeal of your correspondent, "Humanity," in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers reaching New-York, that "sick and wounded soldiers do not receive in this city the attention and care which are bestowed upon them elsewhere." Permit me to say that there should at once be measures taken to look after the soldiers, many of them sick and wounded, who arrive every hour of the day at the great *entrepot* of the city—Cortlandt street Ferry. The necessity for some such provision appeals to every humane and patriotic person who has occasion to cross at that ferry. At almost any hour of the day, soldiers may be seen arriving, singly, or by squads or regiments, and among them men scarcely able to drag their maimed bodies along—all absolutely at the mercy of the ruffianly harpies that swarm in that region, lying in wait for victims. No private citizen, however humanely disposed, can do more than occasionally help *one* of the poor fellows on his way. There ought to be not only provision made at this place, and others, at which soldiers arrive, for refreshment, but agents selected for their fearlessness and honesty—men who will not be "bluffed" or bullied—should be always on hand to look after the interests of the soldiers, to give them such information as they need, and, in a general way, to minister to their welfare and comfort. This matter has long cried "shame" upon the loyal and generous citizens of the Metropolis of our country. Let it do so no longer.

G. W.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

RE-ELECTION OF THE PIONEER BOY.—The next best work that every man who voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN can do to celebrate the great Union victory, is to present to his children and boys in his employment a copy of THAYER's popular book, *The Pioneer Boy, and How he Became President*, that they may associate it with the day when the greatest and most important victory was won that our country has ever known. It is for sale by every loyal bookseller in the country.

**President Petroleum Company.**

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

**For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders,** use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"**
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**A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.** Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. **ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.** Sold by druggists generally.

**The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO.,** of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

**Three First Premiums were Awarded to** the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines, at the Cayuga County Agricultural Fair, recently held at Auburn in this State.

**The Ear.**—Dr. HARTLEY has removed his office to No. 909 Broadway. See his card in another column.

**Wm. Knabe & Co.,**
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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| PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. |
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**If You Want to Know, &c., Read** MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

**Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,**

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Howard Sanitary Aid Association.**—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,**

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

**What an Amount of Suffering and Disease** among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per pot or box.

**A Little Prodigy.**—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 407 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. P. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

**Coughs.**—Add one tablespoon full of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S Medicated Pine-Apple Cider to a half-pint of water; take once in two hours. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

**Hats and Caps for the Million, stylish and** cheap at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.—N. B.—Also a large stock of elegant furs. Ladies are particularly invited to call before making their Winter selection. WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic** Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Artificial Limbs.**—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

**Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster** Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

**Address to Smokers.**—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

**Durno's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions** or its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

**Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings,** and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

**Ladies of New-York and vicinity, wishing** Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all** Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

**Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.** WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

**Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,**
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS,
DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL
TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING
TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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## MARRIED.

BARNEY—DEVERELL.—In Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Louis French, NATHAN BARNEY, of New-York City, and Miss MARY A. DEVERELL, of the former place.

BELFORD—THOMAS.—In this city, at the Church of the Ascension, on Friday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Ed. O. Flagg, CHARLES BELFORD, of the Toronto *Leader*, and Miss JENNIE THOMAS, of Toronto. No cards.

BAYAUD—BARMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by the Right Rev. Bishop Talbott, at the Church of the Annunciation, GEORGE D. BAYAUD and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Harvey Barmore, all of this city.

HASCY—GREENMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 9, at the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. N. E. Smith, ALONZO C. HASCY and EMILY H. GREENMAN, all of Brooklyn.

MORELL—CREIGHTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, Westchester County, N. Y., by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL, of the City of New-York, and CATHARINE SCHERMERHORN, daughter of Rev. William Creighton, D. D., of Beechwood.

WHITNEY—YOUNG.—At the residence of Frederic C. Jones, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., JOHN R. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, Penn., and MARY GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Guilford D. Young, of this city.

## DIED.

CURTIS.—In this city, suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 11, EDWIN CURTIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 West 40th-st., without further notice.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, THOMAS CLARK, aged 55 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GLEASON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, JOHN TUCKER GLEASON, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Royal, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILTON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, WM. B., only child of Wm. B. and Mary F. Hilton, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 304 South 3d st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, CAROLINE MINTURN, wife of David P. Hall, and daughter of the late Jonas Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 208 2d-av., on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KIRKHAM.—At Newtonville, near Boston, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 11, ANNIE D., wife of Augustus Kirkham, and daughter of the late Hon. S. D. Davenport, aged 24 years.

LUGNOT.—By drowning, on Sunday, Oct. 23, EDWARD LUGNOT.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from the residence of Mr. Gustavus Pierrez, No. 288 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., at 9½ A. M.

MINTURN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, ANNA ASPINWALL, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

McCLURE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, JOHN McCLURE, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Thomas B. Rich, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and also those of his uncle, are invited to attend.

STEARNS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, Rev. JOHN STEARNS, M. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. Y., aged 51 years and 27 days.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock M. His friends are informed that the C. & A. R. R. steamboat leaves foot of Barclay-st., at 6 o'clock A. M., affording ample time to attend the funeral and return in the afternoon.

TOLLES.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received Oct. 11, Col. C. W. TOLLES, Chief Q. M. of Gen Sheridan's army, in the 37th year of his age.

TOLLES.—Also, at Winchester, on Friday, Oct. 28, ERICSSON MAPES, only son of Col. C. W. and Sophie G. Tolles.

Funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family of Col. Tolles, and those of his father-in-law, Prof. J. J. Mapes, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the Market-st. depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

URIBE.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH B. URIBE, wife of Nicolas R. Uribe, and daughter of Horace and Mary E. Lockwood, aged 23 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Saturday for interment.

☞ Stamford papers please copy.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate THOMAS CLARK, on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 80 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. By order. W. A. VERMILYE, Colonel.

E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

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HARPER & BROTHERS
*Have Just Published:*

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Give your Boys, and Young Men in your employ, a copy of Thayer's Remarkable Boys' Life of President Lincoln, entitled

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We have gained a great Union victory to-day. Give them this book, with the date, Nov. 8, 1864, written in it, that they may preserve it and associate it with the day.

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It is for sale at all the Bookstores. Price $1 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, by
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For the Passage of Infantry, Artillery and Baggage-trains, with suggestions of many new expedients and constructions for crossing streams and chasms, designed to utilize the resources ordinarily at command and reduce the amount and cost of army transportation; including, also, designs for Trestle and Truss Bridges for Military Railroads, adapted especially to the wants of the Service of the United States. By HERMAN HAUPT, Brigadier-General in charge of the Construction and Operation of the United States Military Railways, author of "General Theory of Bridge Construction, &c." Illustrated by sixty-nine lithographic engravings. Octavo, cloth, $6 50.

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## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED. TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.**

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $300 |
| Government | 300 |
| Total | $600 |

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $200 |
| Government | 200 |
| Total | $400 |

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $100 |
| Government | 100 |
| Total | $200 |

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

| | |
|---|---|
| For three-year recruits | $50 |
| For two-year recruits | 30 |
| For one-year recruits | 20 |

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

**ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.**—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

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**GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF** availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

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**SUBSTITUTES AND RECRUITS FURNISHED** in anticipation of the next draft. Substitutes for one year, $400; two years, $500; three years, $600. Recruits to fill town quotas, for three years, $500. Applications should be made immediately, by mail or otherwise, for men at above rates, to United States Recruiting and Substitute Agency, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 28.

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FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

**WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS,** for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

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**ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS'** vouchers purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

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**PRISONERS OF WAR.**—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the South, a situation as child's nurse or lady's nurse, or lady's maid; has been accustomed to traveling with ladies; is a competent hairdresser; speaks French. Inquire at No. 215 West 15th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit, and can also operate on the sewing-machine; first-class references given. Apply for two days at No. 233 West 31st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress, in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good city reference. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as housekeeper, or to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 79 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the day or week. Call or address at No. 549 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or private family. Call at No. 331 6th-av., top floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT wet nurse; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 East 34th-st.

**A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED** German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; has no objection to the country; can give first-class references. Can be seen, until engaged, at P. TRAINOR'S saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway and 8th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; is a first-rate driver; knows the city well, and has the best of reference from his present employer. Address M. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A thorough coachman; but is not acquainted with the city, and don't deem himself able to fill that capacity; the best of old country references given. Apply at No. 88 East 19th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by an English Protestant man; five years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; good reference given in every respect. Address P. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is capable of fulfilling this situation; good reference given. Address T. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A HOUSEKEEPER; THE ADVERTISERS have a furnished house in the country which their tastes impel them to use, and would like the assistance in domestic affairs, and the society of a small family, or party, composed mostly of females. It is not intended to include invalids, or any too old, unintelligent or cramped, to be capable of progress, too genteel to do most of their work, or that may be obliged to resort to gossiping, evening meetings, or other public performances to relieve ennui.

We can assure advantages for country recreation at all hours; and trust that we have as much liberality and refinement as a moderate income, Christian morals, and an aversion to liquors, copperheads, tobacco, and gross food may indicate.

Answers to this will not be unnecessarily exposed; and should contain particulars of interest, and a reference that may preclude suspicion of matrimonial speculation or trifling. Address

DAVID and JONATHAN, Springfield, Mass.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, now boarding in the city, an American or English woman to assist in the care of an infant, and to act as seamstress; the best references as to character positively required. Apply, stating address, to Mrs. HART, Box No 3,919, New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 71 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A LAD ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 274 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

**WOOLEN BUYER.**—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of a large woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

**MACHINIST AND ENGINEER WANTED**—At the Eaglewood Military Academy. A single man, skillful, temperate and faithful, may have a good steady place. Apply to M. SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

**DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.**—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 100 Chambers-st.

## FOR SALE.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC** auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of upland, and about the same of sedge meadow; bounded on the north by the North Shrewsbury River, east by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the south and west by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, with necessary outbuildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice-pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about fifteen acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat *Meta* to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10½ A. M., or 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

**CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.**—THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 3½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.

SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem R. R., and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

**FOR SALE**—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse cars, a splendid house and grounds, fitted up with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c., containing parlor, dining, reception, library, bath and ten bed-rooms, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor of New-York. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.**—Valuable country seat for sale at auction, at Sneeden's Landing; a new house, 14 rooms, carriage house, 4½ acres of land, fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

**FOR SALE**—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—THE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE, letting houses, collection of rents, &c., by a thorough business man, who has an office in Wall-st., and spare time to devote to the business; satisfactory references given. Address L. M., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**CENTRAL PARK.**—A FEW MORE WELL-located plots of lots on this new avenue—which is now a part of the Central Park—for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

**$17,000**—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY stone house and lot, 25.6x100; gas fixtures and mirrors; vicinity of St. Mark's Church.

J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

**FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON**—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

## TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

**TO ARTISTS**—FURNISHED HOUSE AND studio at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, two hours from New-York; communication twelve times per day. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

**TO LET**—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

**TO LET**—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**APARTMENTS WANTED**—FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**FULL BOARD WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house, for four grown persons, with parlor and two bed-rooms, having pantries with use of bath-room on second story; location between 4th and 6th avs. 14th and 30th sts; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3, 591 Post-office, with full particulars.

**DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR** families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

**WANTED FOR THE WINTER**—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

**WANTED**—BOARD AND TWO ROOMS FOR A gentleman and wife, for the winter, near 35th to 4th-st., and 5th-av. Address M. S., Room Nos. 1 and 2, No. 1 Park-place.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 88 2d-place.

**A YOUNG CHILD CAN HAVE BOARD** and unlimited attendance, by addressing Mrs. WILLETS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.**—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

**$5 REWARD.**—RETURN THE GUN-LOCKS, marked "Perrin" one, and the other "Perkins," and keep the coat in which they were; no questions asked. No. 49 Pine-st., 3d floor, Room No. 5.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

**TO CONTRACTORS**—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

**PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED** daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

## PROPOSALS.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

**3,000** barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

**1,000** barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

**100,000** pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office*.

**100,000** pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

**25,000** GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

**45,000** pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

**200,000** pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

**30,000** pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

**50,000** pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

**8,000** gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

**18,000** gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

**30,000** pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

**70,000** pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

**15,000** pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

**32,000** pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

### PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington City, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; (or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys, tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of—— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186-.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named—— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, and Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.**—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## FINANCIAL.

**FISK & HATCH,**
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

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**HENRY A. HEISER & SON,**
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

## PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

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**THE TARR FARM**
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. | New-York. |
| Hon. ROGER AVERILL | Danbury, Conn. |
| WILLARD PARKER, M. D. | New-York. |
| ALANSON A. SUMNER | Albany, N. Y. |
| E. B. BELDEN, M. D | New-York. |
| J. T. SANGER | New-York. |
| JAMES WADSWORTH | New-York. |

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

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**THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.**
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

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**EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK**
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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**THE SUN OIL COMPANY,**
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| JNO. M. ROBERTSON | 229 Broadway. |
| WILLIAM H. WILEY | 260 Washington-st. |
| LUMAN B. WING | 363 South-st. |
| STEPHEN B. BRAGUE | 8 Wall-st. |
| PETER U. MORGAN | 237 Washington-st. |

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

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**PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,**
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

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OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

**TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY** TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

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**NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY**
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

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**H. J. MESSENGER,**
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

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**LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

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**TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.**
United States Telegraph,
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
Adams Express Stock, &c., &c., &c.,
wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

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**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

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**BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILroad** Company stock; Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company stock; La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage Bonds, &c., &c., wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

**COUNTY BONDS ISSUED FOR BOUNTIES WANTED**—By GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,**
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Bankers—FISK & HATCH.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

*The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.*

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

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**NIAGARA**
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

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## PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:
Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf. Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N. Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares *only* of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed *for at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c. can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

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**HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.**

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to

A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,

from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

**GOLD BONDS.**

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

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**AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

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CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

**AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY,** 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER, O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, SAM. B. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

**THE COLUMBIA BANK, (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS)** has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS** of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

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**OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,** No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

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**ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST** the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

**CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE,** viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by

S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

**C. H. HITCHCOCK, LATE LECTURER** in Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines coal, oil, copper, gold and other mineral lands. Office for consultation, No. 37 Park-row.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,**
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL ........ $1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.

WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.

WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.

WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.

DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average from 150 to 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,200 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Pamphlets containing full description of the property may be had at the offices of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., or of Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR RESERVED SHARES, APPLY TO WM. F. ROELOFSON, NO. 52 WALL-ST., OR TO FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Esq., TREASURER.

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PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10, 1864.

**THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT** of the approximate earnings of this company during the month of October, ult., compared with the same period of last year:

| | 1864. | 1863. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From freights | $418,088 93 | $324,334 67 | $93,754 26 |
| From passengers | 315,302 76 | 162,422 01 | 152,880 75 |
| From express | 5,200 00 | 2,700 00 | 2,500 00 |
| From mails | 7,825 00 | 7,825 00 | — |
| From rents of railway | 7,083 33 | 7,083 33 | — |
| From miscellaneous | 5,366 80 | 1,449 41 | 3,910 59 |
| Total | $758,860 02 | $505,814 42 | $253,045 60 |
| Earnings from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | $5,592,378 43 | $4,178,192 45 | $1,413,285 90 |

W. H. BARNES, Comptroller.

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**COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.**
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, Nov. 9, 1864.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN** Directors for the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Buffalo, on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1864. The polls will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

**$55,000.**—OIL-WELLS.—FOR SALE, five oil-wells, two in Oil City, 1, 2 Mailsey's Oil Creek, and 2, 3 Mailsey's. Splendid show of flowing wells, only from 300 to 550 feet down. Please address A. D. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

**COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY** and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

**TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY** have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY. A. M. WOOD, President.

O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

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**THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV.** 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

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OFFICE OF TAR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

**A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER** cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.

JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

**A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF** per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.**

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
6 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.

Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

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BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

**ON SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864 AT 10½** o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment of new and second-hand rosewood pianos, rosewood and mahogany suites, furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, blackwalnut wardrobe, blackwalnut secretary bookcase, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, &c.; also choice lot of illustrated books, &c.

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WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

**BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.**—AT THE UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE MART, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st.

Regular catalogue sale THIS DAY, at 2 P. M., of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., in the usual variety.

Catalogues now ready.

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H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

**AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF OUR** store, No. 93 Liberty-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, a very valuable sorrel chestnut horse, 15 hands high, 8½ years old, a fine free driver, good stopper, sound, kind and gentle. Also, a one-seated, shifting-top wagon, in fine order. Also, a light no-top wagon, in good order, harness, blankets, whip, &c., to be sold without reserve. Also, a light-top wagon, in first-rate order.

## SHIPPING.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,612 | ........... |
| ONTARIO—building | 3,212 | ........... |
| HELVETIA—building | 3,209 | ........... |
| ERIN | 3,318 | Grace. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Prowse. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,972 | Brooking. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY..........Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EVENING STAR | Bell | Saturday, Nov. 12. |
| GUIDING STAR | Knapp | Saturday, Nov. 19. |
| MORNING STAR | Nelson | Saturday, Nov. 26. |
| SUWO NADA | Jayne | Saturday, Dec. 3. |
| EVENING STAR | Bell | Saturday, Dec. 10. |
| GUIDING STAR | Knapp | Saturday, Dec. 17. |
| MORNING STAR | Nelson | Saturday, Dec. 24. |
| SUWO NADA | Jayne | Saturday, Dec. 31. |
| DAY STAR | (Building.) | |

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The Morning Star is 2,048 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,416, the Day Star 2,778, and the Suwo Nada 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

### MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUGENIE | (Afloat) | 900-horse power |
| FRANCE | (Building) | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | (Building) | 1,100-horse power |

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
*Medical attendance free of charge.*
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

### OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon.
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

### UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

### FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

### REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 82 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER in good ventilated stables and on reasonable terms; good reference. Inquire of Mr. Laurey's Riding School, 5th-av. and 40th-st., or Mr. Rems, No. 14 East 19th-st.; Mr. Lawrence's livery stable, No. 56 West 55th-st. C. WARD, Salterville, N. J.,
Four and a half miles from Jersey City.

ASTOR STABLES—NO. 23 WEST 13TH-ST., exclusively for boarding horses. Large, light, ventilated stalls, full feed, careful grooms, and personal attention. Terms, $30. NATH. T. WEEKS.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED, OR TWO stalls and room for two carriages. Apply to Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO SHIFTING-TOP wagons; price $100 and $125. Apply to WM. FLANAGAN, No. 134 Elizabeth-st., near Broome.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

### NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

### ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

### THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MERRIT & RAYMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by J. W. MERRIT, who will continue the business.
MERRITT & RAYMOND,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864. No. 9 Hall-place.

## FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 52d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

## ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. Residence, No. 69½ Stanton-st., near Allen.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 910 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time, in perfect order and complete, except Aug. 1 and Oct 4, 1860; the latter date supplied by a *Tribune*. Address C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

## INSTRUCTION.

### COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

### IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

### MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

### YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

### JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

### SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

### MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, GERMAN, LATIN, l'Anglais aux E'trangers, Grammar, No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Prof. E. TELLERING, late of Paris, established in New-York since 1852, will receive applications for private tuition in French conversation, &c., as above. Terms, $25 per quarter, of twenty-four private lessons.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles, silk embroidery. &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

## TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications: a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER FOR PUBLIC school, New-Jersey; classical teacher for school near city; lady for music and drawing, and one for English and drawing. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A TEACHER IN a school, or as a private tutor, by a theological student, a graduate of a New-England college; experience large; best of city and other references. Address W. E D., Station D, Bible House.

A STUDENT, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics, the English branches, or history, would like to get teaching for a limited number of hours each week, in the city or vicinity; best of references given. Address F. B., No. 9 University-place.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A GRADUATE—A PRINCIPAL OF AN academy for several years—a good disciplinarian and a successful teacher, would take charge of a classical school, or take an interest in one already established. Address X. Y., Station D, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of the piano desires a few more pupils.; terms moderate; professional reference. Address or apply to Miss M. W., No. 148 Waverly-place, New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the classics and mathematics will hear of a position by applying or addressing No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

### C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

### FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

$10,000.—WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING and commission house of several years' standing, a special partner with the above amount in gold; unexceptionable references required and given. For particulars, address W. S., *Journal of Commerce*.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST stands in Brooklyn; now doing a business of $7 000 a year. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Open at 7¼. Overture 7½.
ROSEDALE
having been received on its revival with the greatest enthusiasm by crowded houses, and the demand for seats increasing on each representation, it is announced for
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY.
Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
will be acted for the first time in this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is also in preparation.

### HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3.
HELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3.
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

### ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

### THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864,
"LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER."
Comedy in four acts, by M. E. Augier. Reserved seats, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

### HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MELVILLE AND HIS SONS,
NEW POLISH ENTREE.
NEW COMIC PANTOMIMES AND INTERLUDES. NEW
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING ACTS.
Young Carpenter, The Talleen Brothers, Olma, Molique, Young Nicolo, and all
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—HIPPOTHEATRON.—Mr. HENRY COOKE with his wondrous troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
is engaged, and will shortly appear.

### HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT
BY JOSEPH REYNER,
the celebrated English Tenor,
who will sing the popular song "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." He will be assisted by many well-known artists.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

### HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SEVENTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7¾.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.—TO MANAGERS and "Stars" generally. The new three-act play entitled, LARIMIE; or, UNION MAN OF THE SOUTH, will be ready in a few days. Managers will be furnished with a printed synopsis and selections, on MONDAY or TUESDAY next. It is only adapted to first-class Theatres, and "Stars" of the highest order.

SKATING—AT MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Instructions and practice from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M.

## MEDICAL.

### A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 137½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure;" the only reliable remedy; price per mail $1; send for a pamphlet containing full particulars—sent free. Address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS, OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

### MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1. "THE OLD MAID,"
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 15, 1864.
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A Domestic Story.
Illustrated by a series of Tableau Vivants.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA,"
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.

With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX,
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
Preparations are being made on the most extended scale for the production of a
GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
with entirely new scenery, machinery, costumes, and properties.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSH BUTTERBY..........in..........VICTIMS
AND
SOLON SHINGLE..........in..........PEOPLE'S LAWYER

The most masterly comic characterizations of modern times, and which, notwithstanding their altogether unprecedented run,

Continue to crowd the house nightly.
Continue to crowd the house nightly.

OWENS IN A NEW BILL NEXT WEEK.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same,

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing
TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,
and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so, as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

## MACHINERY.

### REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high-pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells; can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 20 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay-st., Greenpoint.

SEWING-MACHINE WANTED—MUST BE in perfect order. Address, stating what condition, whose make, lowest price and where to be seen, COUNTRYMAN, Brooklyn Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
The regular opera nights during the next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
No Matinee on Saturday, Nov. 19.
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
IL POLIUTO. IL POLIUTO,
With its unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled rôle of Paolina.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Poliutus.
BELLINI, in his great character of Severus.
WEINLICH as Callisthenes.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast.
GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 19.
In active rehearsal,
DON SEBASTIANO.
The regular sale of seats will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

### 539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will open on
MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 14,
and continue open
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., during the season. The public are respectfully informed that in this
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
may be found the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, which can be seen at the
LOWEST PRICE OF ADMISSION
required for any first-class exhibition in Europe or America.
THE VAST CONGREGATION OF
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
included in this Mammoth Menagerie, embracing
THE RAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM
from the four quarters of the globe, will be found in
INTEREST, VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE,
infinitely to surpass any and all other undertakings of a similar nature ever inaugurated by private enterprise in this or any other country, presenting the
MOST MAGNIFICENT EXPOSITION OF
THE WONDERS OF CREATION
ever offered to the American public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof. LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation.
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expenditures of the establishment the present season, the price of
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
No half price. Positively no free list.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES 7¾.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who, owing to previous engagements to perform in other cities, will be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
THIS EVENING (Saturday,) he will appear for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
as Robert Brierly, in Tom Taylor's great Drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
to which will be added, by special request,
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown the Broker..........Mr. J. S. Clarke
MONDAY—A night of fun. Mr. J. S. Clarke as Beetle, as Jack Humphries, as General Jocko.
FRIDAY, 18th—Benefit of J. S. Clarke.

### GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
The following artists have kindly consented to give their valuable services:
Miss KELLOGG, Signor MORENSI,
Signor SUSINI,
and others, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK
has most generously consented to play.
This will be
HIS LAST APPEARANCE
in New-York prior to his departure for Mexico.
Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. HELMSMULLER.
Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $2 each.
Can be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores and music-stores.

### ARTEMUS WARD!
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Spa.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

### LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## MUSICAL.

### CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 758 BROADWAY.

### STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

### WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE
PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

### HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
BAINES BROTHERS,
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.
No. 34 WALKER-ST., New-York.
Our Company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-Forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—FIVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT DEcided bargains; one parlor grand, made by Chickering, and four others of good city makers. Can be seen at Colton's, No. 724 Broadway. Also, three Plimpton's bedsteads.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO FORTES IN EVERY STYLE, AT prices below competition, at the warerooms of CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

# GRAND UNION JUBILEE.

## A Bloodless Victory Celebrated

## HOW THE BALLOTS HAVE SPOKEN.

## Great Enthusiasm and a Good Time Generally.

## A NATIONAL, NOT A PARTY TRIUMPH.

### Speeches by Col. S. L. Woodford, Hon. David D. Field, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Col. Hawkins of East Tennessee, Hon. J. A. Briggs, and Others.

The victory achieved,—the result secured,—the great end and aim of the campaign accomplished,—there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of loyal Union-loving citizens at Cooper Institute last evening, called together under the auspices of the New-York Republican Young Men's Association, to give expression to the general joy which pervades the community, at the decided and overwhelming majorities cast on Tuesday in support of the principles of liberty, nationality and Union. The ladies were present in large numbers, to add, by their presence, to the *éclat* of the occasion. Every available foot of space was occupied at an early hour; and as for seats, much to the inconvenience of the representatives of the press, a raid was made even upon the chairs set apart for reporters. Everybody congratulated everybody else; the greatest enthusiasm and goodfeeling prevailed, and the audience, while waiting for the speakers, occasionally burst into an extemporaneous chorus.

SPEECH OF COL. S. L. WOODFORD.

The first speaker introduced was Col. Stewart L. Woodford, who was greeted with applause. He said:

Often, during the past few months, has the nation sent up its thanksgiving to God, and flashed over the wires its thanks to the army for victory in the field. To-night, as the soldiers rest upon their muskets, they look back to the old beloved homes at the North, and thank God for the loyalty, patriotism and courage that has culminated in last Tuesday's election. [Cheers.] You have fought a battle whose worth no words can express. You have conquered treason in this election—because you have demonstrated that the conscience and the brain of the imperial North are pledged to the preservation of the Union, under all circumstances and at every hazard. [Applause.] Let us from this canvass draw its lesson. We have shown to the world that brave men are capable of maintaining a free government, alike against the machinations of money, the plots of treason, and the force of rebellion. [Cheers.] We have demonstrated that the North is practically in earnest in its purpose of crushing treason. We have demonstrated, more than that,—that the nation is worthy of its destiny. [Cheers.] Now we have to guard our lines, to gather our strength and prepare ourselves for the duty that lies before us. We have got this rebellion where it will soon be throttled into silence for ever. [Applause.] The great North has spoken its purpose of standing by the Government, of reinforcing the army and of fighting the rebellion without intermission until it is ended. [Cheers.] Let us renew our pledge of devotion to our dear fatherland, and resolve that we will maintain the Government, speak no disloyal word, keep up a good heart, no matter what this conflict may cost, and calmly, but in the grandeur of conscious strength, now that we have power in the Legislature and Presidential chair, that peaceably, constitutionally and legally, we will end this rebellion, and in ending it, for ever destroy human bondage upon this continent. [Thunders of applause.]

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

Boston, Nov. 10, 1864.

Dear Sir: It will not be in my power to meet with the Union citizens of New-York at the "Jubilee" of Friday evening, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. But my joy will mingle with theirs.

The occasion which you celebrate is worthy of jubilee, which, in the Hebrew language, is simply "the blast of a trumpet," and now in all languages signifies rejoicing.

The occasion is kindred to that famous jubilee of sacred history, when the mandate went forth "*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land* unto all the inhabitants thereof, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." And now this same mandate has gone forth, assuring the return of patriot Unionists to their possessions, and the return of our patriot soldiers to their families, and crowning all with Universal Emancipation, the sign and seal of Union and Peace. Such is the mandate of the American people in the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. I pray that it may all be executed promptly and triumphantly.

Thank God! the pettifoggers of compromise are answered by the people, who demand Peace on the adamantine foundation of Union and Liberty. The political barbers, who undertake to prescribe when they can only shave, are warned that their quackery is at an end.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Cor. Sec'y Young Men's Republican Union.

HON. D. S. CODDINGTON'S LETTER.

*Frank W. Ballard, Esq.:*

My Dear Sir: I have just received yours of the 9th instant, and am very sorry I shall not be able to attend your "Jubilee" on the 11th, to mingle my congratulations with those of the Young Men's Republican Union and the citizens of this city upon the overwhelming extinguishment of the Union extinguishers. The object of this election was to "let us alone." A logical tornado has passed over the land, and not one national official has been blown down, not a sheet of official paper disturbed by the storm. The civil departments scratch on and the military departments fire on. Abraham Lincoln continues to fill the place to which his country and his abilities have called him, and Gen. McClellan will also continue to fill the position to which his country and his abilities have consigned him. "Nobody is hurt;" some are pouty, but all are safer to-day than they were before the 8th of this November told the 4th of next March to swear in another four years of the same old determination to keep the American Union one and indivisible. Hoping the meeting may be worthy of the good cause,

I remain, yours, very truly,

Nov. 10, 1864. DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

FROM A NEW-JERSEY WAR DEMOCRAT.

Englewood, Bergen Co., N. J., Nov. 10, 1864.

Dear Sir: I should be glad, did other engagements permit, to mingle my congratulations as a War Democrat, with yours as Republicans, upon the recent triumph of the American people over that faction which, having under false pretences seized the organization of the Democratic party, sought to attain success by the surrender of every patriotic sentiment, and the sacrifice of every fundamental Democratic principle.

My only regret is, as a Jerseyman, that the voice of my native State, owing to well-known local causes, is not heard in the shout of triumph which echoes throughout the land.

Better days, however, are dawning for our noble little State. "The day of jubilee" will soon come for her. New-Jersey, disenthralled from the bondage of an odious monopoly, will soon take her place in the sisterhood of States, as a free, sovereign and independent Commonwealth, having no end to accomplish save the common good of our common country.

She will then be true to the glorious record of her early history, and be found steadfast for the Union, faithful to the Constitution, spurning the heresy of secession, though disguised under the title of "State sovereignty," earnest in the cause of freedom, persistent in her hatred of treason, and relentless in her punishment of traitors. Very truly, yours,

ASHBEL GREEN.

F. W. Ballard, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c., &c.

HON. HENRY G. STEBBINS' LETTER.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1864.

*Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.:*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inviting me, on behalf of the New-York Young Men's Republican Union, to address a meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening next. Nothing would afford me greater satisfaction than to avail myself of such an opportunity to meet my fellow-citizens and exchange congratulations upon the wonderful events of yesterday—events which have placed the life of the nation forever beyond the reach of its enemies. The state of my health, however, forbids my presence at a public meeting, and disqualifies me from public speaking. Do me the favor to express my obligation to the Committee of Arrangements, and believe me, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STEBBINS.

MR. BRYANT'S LETTER.

Office of the Evening Post,
New-York, Nov. 10, 1864.

My Dear Sir: It will be impossible for me to attend the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, on account of an earlier engagement. I shall be present, however, in spirit, and take part in the rejoicing inspired by the glorious result of the late election, which should be chronicled among the signal favors shown by Providence to our republic. It will do more to hasten the close of the war than twenty battles.

I am, sir, truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c.

David Dudley Field, Esq., was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In the mutual congratulations in which we indulge over the late election, let us not forget its true significance. The victory we celebrate to-night is not a victory of a party, of a class, or of individuals; it is a victory of ideas. The great primal idea that has insured our success is the idea of our nationality. [Applause.] the idea that the people who inhabit this continent, from the Gulf to the Lakes and from sea to sea, belong to one nation, indivisible now and forever. [Great cheering.] This is the ineradicable idea of all loyal Americans; they had it before the war began, and the fires of alternate trial and victory have burned it into their heart so firmly that they can abandon it only with their lives. Place a loyal American where you will, on the top of the highest mountain of New-England, fitly named after the Father of his Country, from which he can see the peaceful States of the East, or here, in this great mart of commerce, or on the rocky Alleghanies, from which he can look Northward over our prosperous plains and towns and cities, and Southward to where the smoke of battle is just clearing away; he still says proudly, all this is my country, bleeding now, because of the inevitable conflict between the Evil and the Good, but destined to exist hereafter united once more in interest and affection; lamenting only that it was ever otherwise. [Applause.] The election does not mean indiscriminate approval of all the acts of the Administration; it signifies two things: The suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, and the abolition of slavery throughout all the land. [Prolonged applause.] Such is the will of the people; thank God that it has come to be the people's will.

SPEECH OF GEN. H. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. Walbridge was the next speaker, and after returning thanks for the enthusiastic reception with which he was welcomed, said:

Fellow-citizens and Friends: When the bold, bad, audacious men who, in this Christian age, inaugurated the present gigantic rebellion, hoping that by the overthrow of our existing Constitution they might institute a Government resting exclusively on the basis of human slavery, they confidently relied on the recognition of their independence by foreign Powers, and on the coöperation of their sympathizers in the North. The recent election conclusively demonstrates the failure of both these hopes. [Cheers.] That election has demonstrated the fixed determination of the great body of the people in all the loyal States never to abandon this contest until the Constitution is again thoroughly reëstablished as it existed when this infamous rebellion began. [Cheers.] The decisive voice of the people, thus expressed, is an announcement to the whole world that while the constitutional men of the United States are engaged in crushing out the rebellion, which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet, there must be no recognition from foes abroad, and no moral or material support given to treason by enemies at home. [Applause.] The men who have taken up arms to overthrow the Government, and those who clandestinely sympathize with them, forget that this is no partisan or sectional strife, no mercenary or political conflict, but the endeavor of a great people to vindicate the capacity of man for self-government, and that if the rebellion was to succeed, it would be hailed in every quarter of the globe as indubitable evidence that free republican constitutional government could not permanently exist. [Cheers.] To behold a people so devoted to moral principle and so earnestly engaged in laying the foundations of free government for the benefit of those who should come after them, to continue, after so many past sacrifices and the loss of so much blood and treasure, and after so many base appeals to the sordid elements of our nature, to abandon the struggle—to see such a people, voluntarily, and without restraint, lay upon the altar of their country additional treasure and their chosen sons, and enter upon the contest with renewed vigor and inspirit their leaders by fresh guarantees of power as we have just done, is the most beneficent event, next to the Christian religion, in the history of our race. [Cheers.] In other ages and in other times, kindred attempts have been made and failed; but that was before the human understanding was illuminated by the blaze of liberty and letters, and before the human intellect realized that society and government could only permanently endure, as they rest upon the solid foundations of justice, morality, individual political equality and universal freedom. [Great applause.] Yes, my countrymen, the immense verdict just given by the loyal, patriotic intelligent people of the United States, in behalf of the continued preservation of their republican government, is the most sublime illustration of human courage and fortitude known to human annals. It dignifies and ennobles human nature. It is the highest type of Christian civilization, and proves that the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God. [Cheers.] But the splendor of our triumph would be incomplete if, when we are reinvigorating with new strength the constitutional head of the nation, we had failed to place the legislative branch of the Government in perfect harmony with the executive. The returns already indicate a Union majority sufficiently large to inaugurate all the legislation necessary to prosecute the war with vigor, and thereby bring it to the earliest possible close. No body of men will ever assemble with greater responsibilities than the approaching Congress, under the next administration. They are to legislate almost within sight of three hundred thousand fresh and unsodded graves, thus constantly reminded of those who are periling all for the sake of the country. Let that Congress at an early day prescribe the penalties that are to follow the commission of outrages such as have been attempted with the soldiers' elective franchise in the late canvass. The brave man who offers his life to save his country should not be robbed of his suffrage by the wretches who fatten on the misfortunes of the Republic. [Cheers.] In view of the high responsibilities confided to the next Congress, it should be a source of just pride that no really disloyal Representative from this city is to longer disgrace our representation there, and though we deplore the loss of Dodge, let us rejoice at the success of Raymond and Darling; their votes will be recognized at the proper time in the constitutional two-thirds required to eradicate the only discordant element in our body politic, and bring the policy of this great American people in harmony with the moral sentiments of the age. [Cheers.]

Gen. Walbridge then offered the following resolutions, which were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted amid unbounded applause.

*Resolved,* That the Union citizens of New-York, here assembled to commemorate the re-election of President Lincoln and the preservation of the Republic, tender to our brave soldiers in the field, and to our hardy sailors afloat, and to all who have been engaged in saving the national life, our earnest, hearty and cordial congratulations for the heroism, gallantry and courage they have everywhere displayed, and the numerous successes they have already won, assuring them that their heroic deeds and their unflinching valor will be forever remembered and cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

*Resolved,* That, since liberty and letters are the mutual guardians of each other, we, at the same time, tender our ardent, generous and heartfelt thanks to the Union and independent press of the country for its just and persistent exposure of the enormities of the Chicago platform, and for the diffusion of that sound political intelligence which enlarged the circle of correct ideas, and thereby increased the number of those who so emphatically, in the recent election, expressed the public judgment, and that we hail with honor and thankfulness that press as a beneficent auxiliary with our unfaltering legions—in the great moral and military contest in which we are engaged, and from which we never mean to be diverted until victory crowns our efforts by laying, on an immutable basis, the foundations of individual political equality and universal freedom as guaranteed by that well-defined and matchless Constitution of our fathers, which makes the people of these American States a great nation—one entire, united and forever indivisible.

SPEECH OF COL. HAWKINS, OF EAST TENNESSEE.

Fellow-Citizens: For the first time in my life I have the honor to address an audience in the great commercial City of New-York. After having been for six long months shut up in the mountain caves of East Tennessee, hunted by rebels with blood-hounds, after having breasted, with my comrades the storm of rebel bullets in the field, in order that our starry banner may wave again over a united country, I have come here to join my voice with yours in rejoicing over the victory you have just achieved at the ballot-box—a victory even more important than the victories of our armies in the field. The people of our State have suffered long and patiently, under all the injuries and cruel outrages inflicted by the rebels in this war; but I am happy to be able to say to you, to-night that there are 24,000 refugees and exiles from the mountains of East Tennessee, who have been forced to abandon their homes, and have crossed the Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky, at the hazard of their lives, and are standing to-night beside Gen. Sherman [great cheering] in Georgia, ready to do battle again for their country. The State of Tennessee never was a rebel State; the people voted down secession by 80,000 majority; and if Tennessee had not been laboring under the incubus of a Governor worse than ever cursed any other State, (except the State of New-York,) the rebels would never have been able to overwhelm the loyal people. To have such a Governor is a terrible affliction to a State; and I congratulate the people of New-York that Seymour is no more. [Laughter and applause.] We of Tennessee, are not yet tired of fighting for our country. We have suffered much; but we thank God that if we have lost our homes, we have not lost our Government. [Great cheering.] The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to Northern free schools, saying that with free schools at the South, there could have been no slave rebellion, and expressing a hope that the time would soon come when peace and intelligence would spread over the whole land.

HON. JAS. A. BRIGGS

was next introduced, and said: We have often been told there was a "good time coming." I should rather think it had come, and that "good time" is here to-night. [Cheers.] Everybody feels well; or at least everybody ought to feel well. It had been said that we could not carry on this war, because England would not lend us money. [Laughter.] Has any one asked England for money? [Cries of "No."] Will any one ask England for money? [Cries of "No."] You are mistaken there, for when Uncle Sam gets ready to present accounts to that nation, England will have to pay in British gold or in British blood. [Cheers.] If she did not deliver up the robbers and murderers who had invaded St. Alban's, we would take them ourselves; and if in no other way, by annexing Canada to the United States. [Great applause.] Was New-England out in the cold to-night? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Let old Massachusetts, that cradle in which liberty was rocked, and in which it remains strong and vigorous in manhood, come up with her seventy-five thousand majority for national freedom. [Cheers.] New-England was never so warm round the heart as to-night. [Cheers.] The election of last Tuesday was the grandest event of the world, and not only settled the question now, but for all time, that man is capable of self-government. [Cheers.] We have had the spectacle of a people, while engaged in a civil war of the most vast dimensions, going quietly to the polls, and deciding the fate of the nation at the ballot box. And, thanks to Gen. Butler, men were enabled to do so even in this city without molestation. [Cheers for Gen. Butler.]

Major Haggerty was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF MAJOR HAGGERTY.

He had been often introduced to audiences as an Irishman and as "Major Haggerty." He was an Irishman, but not a Major, and would prefer to be known in future without that prefix, unless he had the commission in his pocket. As an Irishman he was true to the Daniel O'Connell idea of universal freedom. [Applause.] As an Irishman who had left his own country because of the oppressions under which it groaned, he had not felt at liberty to swell the chorus sent up by a certain class of citizens to the altar of the bloody Moloch of Southern slavery. [Cheers.] He was now, as always, an uncompromising anti-slavery man; and he thanked God that the time had come when that great wrong must die. [Applause.]

Major Pangborn, who was introduced as the "Myles O'Rielly of New-Jersey," made a humorous speech, which was enthusiastically received by the audience.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He said that the Chairman had put him forward to speak till Gen. Butler should arrive. The speaker then made some complimentary allusions to Gen. Butler, eliciting the applause of the house. He spoke also of the great issues decided on the 8th of November, calling that day the most eventful that had rolled over the present generation of mankind. On that day the nation hung in a balance between life and death; but the weight of twenty-two loyal States thrown into the scale outweighed Delaware, Kentucky, New-Jersey and the seven *other* dry-goods boxes. [Laughter.] Mr. Tilton then continued in a strain of serious remark concerning the general aspects of the cause of liberty.

CAPT. NOYES,

of Gen. Doubleday's Staff, in the continued absence of Gen. Butler, (who, the Chairman said, was detained by a dinner party,) was introduced, and said this meeting was an old-fashioned Love Feast. He congratulated the audience upon the victory achieved by the lovers of nationality, liberty and Union. Never could they have a true peace until slavery was abolished. [Cheers.] Gen. Sherman, the Napoleon of this war, now leading his grand army through the whole Southern country, as he sat at the foot of Lookout Mountain and saw his line of skirmishers ascending, turned to a friend and said: "What a farce—what a horrid farce all this would be, if this war were not to terminate in the utter destruction of slavery." [Cheers.] Thank God! the American people on the 8th of November decided, by an overwhelming majority, that slavery must die. [Applause.] He rejoiced, for the sake of the poor white trash of the South, among whom they were about to send the common school and the factory, to take the place of the slave market.

At the conclusion of Capt. Noyes' remarks, Gen. Walbridge offered the following resolution, which was put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

*Resolved,* That an amendment to the United States Constitution, interdicting slavery forever, is demanded by statesmanship, by religion, and is in accordance with the highest civilization of the age.

REV. L. H. KING,

the next speaker, said the battle-field was cleared, the conflict was over, and but two of the contestants were now remaining—God and the People. [Cheers.] Looking at the city, people have dreaded the result; but while "man made the town, God made the country." [Applause.] And the country had saved the city. Some one had said there was a Union meeting not reported. The Rocky Mountains moved, the Mississippi seconded, and the Alleghanies had carried the motion, that this nation should remain one and indivisible. [Great applause.]

COL. GURNEY,

of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, was rejoiced to be with them to-night. He felt that the people had done themselves lasting honor, and he had no doubt the soldiers would respond to their verdict with three hearty cheers.

Rev. Mr. Cookman, of New-York, followed in a few appropriate remarks.

Gen. Butler not arriving, the meeting adjourned, after the singing of the doxology by all present—a solemn and impressive scene, which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

## CAPT. WINSLOW IN BOSTON.

### Reception of Capt. Winslow and his Officers and Crew in Boston.

A grand reception was accorded to Capt. Winslow and the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* on Thursday, in Faneuil Hall. The old "Cradle of Liberty" was handsomely decorated for the occasion. In the centre of the hall, suspended from the ceiling, was a twelve-rayed star of the national colors. From this radiated streamers in every direction. The balconies were inscribed with the names of "Winslow" and "Thornton," the Captain and Lieutenant-Commander of the *Kearsarge*, "Porter" and "Farragut." Between these appeared shields bearing the national escutcheons, with the shields of the City of Boston and the United States, with the national ensigns as supporters. Upon the platform was a model of the *Kearsarge*, which was examined with much interest.

After an address by the Mayor of Boston, Capt. Winslow spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CAPT WINSLOW.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Government of Boston, Ladies and Gentlemen: I find myself in a new position. I am not a speaker, and know nothing about elocution. I have been educated upon the sea. I am nothing more nor less than a sailor, and like my brother tars, fitted only for the position which I occupy; but I rise in behalf of my officers and crew to thank you for this testimony of the appreciation in which you hold our services. One of the most gratifying of all emotions of the heart is to know that when actuated by conscientious principles we have endeavored to do our duty, and that duty has been performed, that our fellow-citizens and our countrymen at large appreciate our labors. Now, it is unfortunately the case in this immense struggle that is going on, that there are many, very many, who are actuated by the same principles that we are, and who have not received the same success. Whilst the old saying is, "To the victor belongs the spoils," I am sure that we have our recompense in all these thanks from the ladies and gentlemen present, and in behalf of the crew, I thank you for them. I shall not go on at present to speak of the action that took place between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. I can only say, when I look upon this tribute of gratitude on the part of the citizens of Boston, that an importance is placed upon it which is far beyond its merits. But when I consider the state of feeling which existed in Europe at the time of the action, I cannot help seeing for myself what was at stake. Why, it was only a few days after the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* that I received from one of our Consular Agents a note, in which he said, "God bless you; if you could see my tears you would know the depth of the feeling of gratitude which I bear for you." Well, gentlemen, the state of feeling in Europe when we went into that fight and before was against us. When we went into Paris we found the American people pressed down by the estimation in which the secession party was held. On the French side and on the English side we found an aristocracy which hated republicanism, and carried public sentiment with them. Our immense commercial interests were at stake. The Union men were pressed down and a cloud rested upon them. It was told them that the *Alabama* would whip the *Kearsarge*. We had heard that all around us. But it isn't best for people of this world to be too confident, for the tables were turned by the action with the *Alabama*, and the tables were turned in regard to the Americans abroad. The cloud was lifted from their minds. At once the sun beamed forth with all its splendor upon every one of them. I received many letters of emotional gratitude, expressing a very high sense of the services we had done. Now, Mr. Mayor, without further remarks from me, I beg to thank you in behalf of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* for this great token of the appreciation in which you hold our services.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Capt. Winslow, a round of cheers was given him which made the old hall rock.

Appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Rice, Mr. Everett, Mr. Dana and Judge Russell.

PUBLIC DINNER TO CAPT. WINSLOW.

The following correspondence shows that the business community of Boston intend to show a proper appreciation of the services of the gallant Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*:

Boston, Nov. 8, 1864.

*To Capt. J. A. Winslow, U. S. S. Kearsarge:*

Dear Sir: The undersigned, giving expression, as they believe, to the entire mercantile community, and as a small appreciation of your services by the capture of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, ask the favor of your company with such of your officers as may be designated, to a dinner at the Revere House, in this city, at such time as will meet your convenience. We are, dear Sir, your very obliged fellow citizens.

Wm. Ropes, T. C. Smith, Francis C. Bacon, John P. Bayley, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Albert Fearing, W. T. Glidden, Henry L. Pierce, Wm. Perkins, R. B. Forbes, George B. Upton, Israel Whitney, Edward Austin, Moses Williams, Samuel H. Gookin, D. N. Spooner, William Bramball, and many other merchants.

U. S. S. Kearsarge, Nov. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 8th inst., expressing the appreciation of the Boston mercantile community for services rendered by the ship under my command, in the destruction of the rebel war steamer *Alabama*, and inviting a delegation of officers to a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, at some convenient time which I may designate.

I will not affect to disguise the sincere pleasure which this evidence of esteem on the part of my fellow-citizens, affords me, and I am sure it is shared by every officer under my command. In behalf of ten officers who will be able to accept your invitation, I would designate Tuesday, 15th instant, as a convenient time for the occasion you suggest. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

To Messrs. R. B. Forbes, and others, Merchants of Boston.

## Lieut. Cushing at Home—A Noble Family.

Fredonia, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The brave young Lieut. Cushing, who is now enjoying, in the admiration of the whole country, the reward for his late gallant and heroic services, has just paid a visit to his home in this village, that he might cast his maiden vote for the cause in which he has just risked his life. At a Union gathering the evening before election he was greeted with hearty enthusiasm by his proud and admiring townsmen and women. Being called out, he made a short speech, manly and soldierly, every word to the point, in the course of which he said that he had come a thousand miles to vote for Abraham Lincoln, and the supporters of the Union and the Government. This earnest appeal to voters, in the name of those who had fallen, or were ready to sacrifice life in defence of their country, came from him with peculiar significance.

Here resides the widowed mother of Lieut. Cushing, who, with the sublime devotion of the Grecian and Roman mothers of old, has offered four such sons as our young hero to the service of the country. One, the lamented Capt. Cushing, fell covered with glory on the field of Gettysburgh, and another brother takes his place in command of the battery beside of which he died. Another still is in the army.

With such sons, and such a mother, we will never fear for the Republic.

CHAUTAUQUA.

## Arrival of Prize Steamer Lady Sterling, in Tow of U. S. Steamer Calypso.

This beautiful prize steamer arrived at this port last evening, from Hampton Roads, in tow of the U. S. steamer *Calypso*, F. D. Stuart, Acting Master commanding, by which vessel she was taken, and anchored off the Battery. Acting Ensign, William Jennings, is in command of the prize. The *Lady Sterling* was built in London, and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about 960 tons burden, and had on board when captured over 400,000 pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco. Although she was in a disabled condition—one of her cylinders being useless—her Captain resolved to leave Wilmington with her. On the night of Oct. 28, coming out by what is known as the Western Bar Channel, she was soon seen by the United States steamer *Eolus*, and endeavoring to escape from her, found the United States steamer *Calypso* directly in her way. From the *Calypso* a number of shots were fired at the runner, the second one—a shell—exploding in the cotton stowed in her fore-hold. Notwithstanding this she still kept on her way, the *Calypso* being in hot pursuit, and making about thirteen miles per hour. After a chase of some three hours in duration, during which some seven or eight shots were lodged in different parts of the hull and machinery of the blockade runner, she was forced to surrender. The United States steamer *Eolus* being near at the time of the capture, has a share in the prize. The United States steamer *Mohican* convoyed the *Calypso* and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again for Hampton Roads. The following is a list of the officers of the *Calypso*:

Fred. D. Stuart, Acting Master, Commanding; Wm. Jennings, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; A. H. Nelson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; A. R. Rice, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Hewitt, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge; J. W. Cowan, Acting Ensign; W. G. Herring, Acting Ensign; B. F. Howes, Geo. R. Dunkey, E. Minne, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Thos. Clark, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; P. M. Topham, Acting Master's Mate; John W. Sanderson, Acting Master's Mate.

## Gen. Butler's Headquarters.

All remains quiet at the headquarters of the General commanding the troops in the Department of the City and State of New-York. The same vigilant state of preparation is maintained to-day as on the 8th of November, but all anticipations of a disturbance have ceased. On Thursday afternoon Gen. Butler and his Staff rode up to the Central Park and admired the pride of New-York in its Autumnal beauty. Last night the General visited the Cooper Institute and participated in the "jubilee" of the Young Men's Republican Club. The soldiers who were hurried on to this city last week have not fared very well since their arrival. They have been so closely confined here that they have had no opportunity to purchase any additions to their usual rations, and the Government has not been able to furnish them with soft bread. A movement is now on foot to give these men a supply of eatables of such a kind as will be most acceptable to them. Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of this city, has purchased one hundred barrels of excellent apples, which will be forwarded to-day to Brig.-Gen. Hawley, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island, to be distributed among the troops in and around New-York. The generous citizens of New-York have never failed to respond to any call which promised to add to the comfort or happiness of the soldiers of the Union, and in this case the reputation of the city for hospitality is concerned. Gen. Gordan, Chief of Staff to Gen. Butler, will give all necessary information in regard to sending articles to the troops.

## Obsequies of the Austrian Minister at St. Stephen's Church.

The funeral of Nicholas Count de George, Minister resident from Austria, took place yesterday in St. Stephen's Church. The edifice was crowded at an early hour, and the audience included the representatives of all the great foreign Powers. Among those present were: Mr. Chas. De Loosey, Consul-General of Austria at New-York; Mr. Henry Kohn, Vice-Consul of Austria; Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister; Baron Roest Von Limburg, Holland Minister; Señor Don Gabriel Garcia Y Tassara, Minister of Spain; Baron De Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Viscount Treillhard, French Chargé; Gen. Scott, Simeon Draper and other distinguished citizens. The coffin was of rosewood mounted with silver. The plate contained the following inscription:

NICHOLAS, COUNT DE GIORGI,
Minister Resident of His Majesty,
the Emperor of Austria,
Born in Ragusa, Dalmatia,
in the year 1809.
Died in New-York, Nov. 8, 1864.

The High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Father Ossingo, Rev. Father Quinn and Rev. Father J. Callaghan.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cummings from the foot of the altar. The doctor paid a high tribute to the high character of the deceased, both in private and public life.

## Important Decision by Judge Grier, in Reference to Legal Tender Notes—The Act of Congress Doubtful in Policy, and Dangerous as a Precedent.

*From the Philadelphia Age.*

In the United States Circuit Court, Judges Grier and Cadwalader, an opinion was delivered yesterday in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company *vs.* Charles Moulson *et al*, which was before the court in the shape of a bill in equity, to compel the defendant to accept, in extinguishment of the principal of certain ground rents, to the amount of $300,000, the legal tender notes of the United States. The case was argued a few days ago, and the opinion by Judge Grier is as follows:

Coined money in modern times forms but a very small portion of the current money used in commercial transactions. Paper money, representing credit, has long been used as current and lawful money. But no one could be compelled to accept the promise of a bank to pay money instead of the coin itself. The notes of the United States, issued under the authority of the Government, were current money, because issued by such authority, but were never made a legal tender for the payment of debt.

A contract made in the United States for the payment of a certain number of dollars would be construed as meaning, not Prussian dollars, or Spanish mixed dollars, but lawful coin of the United States. The addition of the description "lawful money of the United States" is entirely superfluous, and does not change the nature of the stipulation.

The statutes of Congress always mark the distinction between lawful or current money and that which shall be a tender for payment of debts. Hence, we find that when such is the intention, the language is, "*And shall be a legal tender,*" &c.

Some coins of the Government are a legal tender below a certain amount, but not beyond. Thus, by the act of the 9th of February, 1793, after the expiration of three years, all foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender.

By act of April, 1806, "Foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, etc., at the several and respective rates following," etc.

Again, by act of the 28th of June, 1834, "The following gold coins shall pass as current money, and be receivable in all payments by weight at the following rates," etc.

Hence we find that in all cases where other money than the coinage of the United States ordered to be received as current or lawful money, the statute carefully provides the rate and conditions under which they are made a legal tender for payment of debts. It is clear, therefore, that Congress has always observed the distinction between current and lawful money, which may be received in payment of debts, if the creditor sees fit to accept it, and that which he may be compelled to accept as a legal tender.

It is clear, also, that if Congress make any other thing than their own coin a legal tender, it may be used as such. Thus, in the act authorizing the National Banks, their notes are made a legal tender for certain debts due to the Government, for taxes, &c., but not for debts due from one citizen to another.

The treasury notes are made lawful or uncurrent money, "and a legal tender for debts," &c., as between individuals. As this is the first act in which this high prerogative of sovereignty has been exercised, it should be construed strictly. It is doubtful in policy and dangerous as a precedent.

The only question, then, is whether this case comes within the letter of the statute.

Is the money which may be paid to extinguish a ground-rent within the category of the act?

Is it a debt? The owner of the land is not bound to pay it. The owner of the rent cannot compel him to pay it. There is no obligation as between the parties. It cannot be converted into an obligation by the election of one of the parties without the consent of the other. A man may execute his bond to me voluntarily, but unless I accept it he does not become my debtor.

These ground rents, in the nature of a rent service, are somewhat peculiar to Pennsylvania, and little known in other States. But the Supreme Court of the State has clearly settled and determined their nature. The cases are too well known to the legal profession to need a quotation. "A rent service (says the Court, in Bosler *vs.* Kuhn, 8 Watts & Sergeant, 186) is not a debt, and a covenant to pay it is not a covenant to pay a debt. The annual payments spring into existence, and for the first time become debts when they are demandable."

I am of opinion, therefore, that the tender offered by the bill in this case is not authorized by the State, and that the respondents cannot be compelled to extinguish their estate in the land by such a tender as that now made. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed.

## Evening Exchange.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | Amer. Gold.... | | 244⅜ | 100 | M. S. & N. I..... | b3 | 75¾ |
| 10,000 | do.......... | s3 | 244 | 600 | do.............. | | 75¾ |
| 5,000 | do.............. | | 244¼ | 200 | do.......... | s30 | 75½ |
| 25,000 | do.............. | | 244⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R......... | | 122 |
| 10,000 | do.............. | | 244⅞ | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts... | s3 | 105¾ |
| 110,000 | do.............. | | 245 | 200 | do.............. | | 105½ |
| 60,000 | do.......... | s3 | 245 | 100 | Chi. & R I......... | | 106¾ |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer.... | | 41⅛ | 200 | do.............. | | 106⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R..... | | 126⅛ | 1000 | do.......... | b3 | 106⅝ |
| 700 | Erie Railway..... | | 102⅝ | 1100 | do.......... | s10 | 106¾ |
| 400 | do.......... | b3 | 102⅞ | 400 | do.......... | s3 | 106¾ |
| 300 | do.......... | b3 | 102¾ | 200 | do.............. | | 106¾ |
| 300 | do.............. | | 102½ | 300 | do.......... | b3 | 106½ |
| 700 | do.......... | s3 | 102⅝ | 100 | Chic. & N. W...... | | 45¾ |
| 100 | Hudson R. R...... | | 123 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pr.. | b3 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do.......... | s3 | 123 | 400 | Mariposa Min..... | | 38 |
| 100 | do.......... | s10 | 123 | 100 | do.......... | b5 | 38¾ |
| 200 | Reading R......... | | 138⅛ | 300 | Quick. M. Co...... | | 84¾ |
| 100 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C.. | | 106⅞ | 200 | Cum. Coal Co... | b3 | 52¾ |

Stocks, after the "call," yielded a little, but the market left off steady. Gold continued firm at about 244⅜, at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

No Lady's Toilet Complete unless there be the Fragrant Sozodont: unto the breath sweet orders it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

*Dr. W. H. Gregg:*

Dear Sir: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland,* and *Retention of Urine,* and was unable to obtain any relief until I used Constitution Water, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade

Restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists, at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Election Returns interest everybody; so likewise does Kent's East India Coffee concern all, both Democrats and Republicans. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Japanese Polish.—Ladies can safely apply the polish to their Balmorals; it gives them an unequaled lustre. It is also the best polish in existence for gentlemen's boots. Ask your shoe dealer for it.

[Advertisement.]

Glass letters for signs, numbers for residences, gilded or stained, European style, unsurpassed for richness and economy. Painters and merchants order. No. 107 Fulton-st.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Guiding Star, from New-Orleans*—J. Riendhardt, wife and servant, Wm. M. Shaw and son, Miss Shaw, T. B. Hatch, Mrs. Sheppard, 2 children and servant, H. L. Green, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, R. Barbour, W. Florence, A. D. Dieter, J. H. Loeb, J. E. Dunham, C. Knasel, D. Rosenburgh, A. Welf, C. H. Blood, H. Miller, L. Sanders, M. Hilbroner, D. Jamison, Capt. T. C. Harris, J. Wilson, C. H. Brindage, and others in the steerage.

*In brig Alfaretta, from Glace Bay*—Elizabeth Smith, Eliza, Margaret and Francis Sullivan, John Condon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.. 5 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 55 | Gov. Island.. 6 54 | Hell Gate.. 8 17

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

### Cleared.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ship Hibernia, (Br.,) Morrison, Liverpool, Tapscott Bro. & Co.

Brig Romer, Tracy, Boston, T. M. Mayhew.

Schooners R. P. King, Smith, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Johanna Ward, Ward, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Louisa A. Johnson, Cullen, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Thrasher, (Br.,) Derrickson, St. Pierre, Mar., I. B. Gager; Thos. E. French, Newton, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.

### Arrived.

Prize steamer Lady Stirling, Acting Ensign Wm. Jennings, prize master, Hampton Roads 9th inst., in tow of U. S. steamer Calypso, by which vessel she was captured on the 28th of October, off Wilmington.

U. S. steamer Calypso, Fredk. D. Stuart, Acting Master, commanding, Hampton Roads 9th inst., at 2 P. M., having in tow the prize steamer Lady Stirling, which she captured Oct. 28, off Wilmington.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Coudry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Guiding Star, New-Orleans Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor. First 3 ds. out experienced strong head winds.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Taylor & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Cook, Manila July 4, with sugar to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 5, St. Helena 14th, crossed the equator Sept. 30. Had light winds and calms since till passing the lat. of Bermuda. 8th inst., at 8½ P. M., during a heavy gale from W. S. W., carried away rudder, and was compelled to rig a spar to steer with; after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting it to work so as to enable the ship to reach port.

Ship Norwester, (of Boston,) Smith, Batavia 86 ds., via St. Helena 35 ds., with sugar and hemp to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23. Same day, Thomas Cochrane Dudley, passenger, of Hastings, N. Y., died of consumption. Had heavy S. W. gales on the coast. 10 inst., Barnegat bearing W. 15 miles, saw the head of a schooner's lowermast, apparently attached to the hull.

Bark Imperador, (of Jamaica,) Power, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to N. Psomades & Raill.

Brig Louisa, (Br., of Shelburn, N. S.,) Atwood, Sisal 22 ds., with cotton to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 8, lat. 33, lon. 73 saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, cruising.

Brig Alfaretta, Taylor, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to [illegible] Nov. 8, off Point Judith, was spoken by gunboat [illegible].

Brig Palma, (Hamb.,) Keller, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides, etc., to Geo. Severy.

Brig Geo. Baker, (Dan.,) Hanson, St. Thomas 19 ds., with old metal, cotton, etc., to Wm. Ingalls. Has had fine pleasant weather.

Brig Scotland, Frances, Hartford, in ballast to R. T. Smith. Was towed to this port by steamer City of Hartford.

Schr. Arctic, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnson, Fajardo, P. R., 25 ds., with molasses to master. Had light winds and calms the fore part of the passage, and heavy weather since.

Schr. Telegraph, (of Cornwallis,) Shaw, St. Martin's 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf. Nov. 6, lat. 36 30, lon. 70 21, in a heavy gale from the westward, carried away the fore-rigging, split mainsail, etc.

Schr. Ajmeer, (of Cornwallis,) Mills, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and cotton to D. R. De Wolf. Has had heavy weather; sprung fore and mainmast.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Pride, St. Kitts 19 ds., with salt and old iron to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Sam. Colt, Hilliard, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. W. P. Russell, Nickerson, New-Orleans 11 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. C. S. Errickson, Tuttle, Croton Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Hill, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. H. Brewster, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Roamer, Tracey, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

### Sailed.

Steamers Effort, Irene Megis, Ellen S. Terry, Parkersburgh.

Ships R. C. Winthrop, Onward, Ontario.

Barks Washington Butcher, Gundario.

Brigs Progress, Sitka, Derby.

Schooners Maria Jane, Enchantress, Hume, Oseli, S. J. Waring, Challenge, Geo. Somers, Ida Delatorre, Emeline Mclain, Kothen, Elizabeth Snow, Frank Herbert, Johanna Ward, J. & D. Cramer, Mary A. Fredmore, J. S. Terry, Sea Bird, Margaret Jane, B. F. Woolsey, J. Bone.

### Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Susquehanna and monitor Dictator are anchored off Quarantine.

Capt. Pride, of the schr. Laura Pride, arrived this morning from St. Kitts, reports that on the 20th October, while the Captain of the schr. Serafina, of New-York, was on shore at that port, a passenger, the mate and crew, slipped the chains, and ran away with the vessel. Destination unknown.

### Spoken, &c.

Achilles—Br. ship, Makin, from Manila for Liverpool, Aug. 7, off Angier.

East Indiaman—ship, for Liverpool, Sept. 7, lat. 36 20 S., lon. 19 10.

J. A. Ross—brig, of Searsport, 15 ds. hence for Mansanillo, Oct. 23, lat. 22 11, lon. 67 20.

Emily Farnum—ship, from New-York for Panama, Oct. 3, lat. 3 N., lon. 30.

Luzon—bark, from Shanghai for New-York, Oct. 8, lat. 16 N., lon. 29.

### Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—Arr. steamer America, from New-York; ships Ellen Foster, from Calcutta; Golconda, from Calcutta; barks Africa, from Cape de Verde; Thomas Whitney, from London; Howland, from Surinam; brig P. M. Tinker, from Turks Island; schr. Loyalist, from Turks Island.

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Kitts, Oct. 30, schrs. Sarah Maria, for Demerara Nov. 2; Maggie Louisa, for New-York, ldg.

At Montevideo, Sept. 16, brig Odion, for New-York, loading.

At St. Martin's, Oct. 20, brig Elva, for New-York in 2 days.

G. 1863 B.

Nature seems to have implanted in mankind the desire for a daily stimulant to reinvigorate the nerves and excite the blood after the exhaustion caused by the day's labor, and not only has she given the desire, but experience has shown that it is an absolute necessity that this desire should be gratified, for the preservation of our health. Now, Nature's requirements being founded upon positive laws, must produce benefits when they are gratified. By the use of

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS,

Nature's requirements may be gratified.

THE GOLDEN BITTERS IS A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC, INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING.

Fortifies the system against the effects of unwholesome water.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will cure Jaundice.
Will cure Seasickness.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion,

and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting, in fact, as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

THE BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD.

A fair trial is earnestly solicited.

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THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 909 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Deaf persons are again cautioned against self-styled eye, ear, catarrh or throat doctors, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood, and whose daily object, and highest ambition is gain. Dr. Hartley attends all persons free of charge until cured. No fee for consultation. Office No. 909 Broadway.

N. B.—Reference in all parts of the city and country.

Ravenswood, Aug. 5, 1863.

Dr. Hartley—*Dear Sir:* I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate; I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully, your obedient servant,

JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

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AMBOLINE
FOR THE
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Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY for PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THOSE interested will read a popular treatise on the cause and cure of Strictures of the Urethra, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. Sent free to any address. Inclose stamp.

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No. 710 Broadway.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION.—A Missionary meeting will be held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7 o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside, and addresses will be delivered by distinguished clergymen from various sections.

D. TERRY, Recording Secretary.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH—REV. J. C. Dutcher, Pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the evening—The Saviour as a Type of Civil Government, being the second of a series of discourses on the character of Christ.